

INTERNATIONAL

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Special Security Increase of 15% Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The Senate today approved a 15 percent increase in Social Security benefits and raised the minimum monthly benefit for a married couple to \$150 a month for a vote in the House of Representatives.

The bill also provides for a 15 percent across-the-board increase in benefits but does not carry a special provision in the Senate measure granting a substantial boost in minimum payments.

Prices Fall to '69 Low

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (Special).—A special rally flared in the New York Stock Exchange today as prices of most stocks fell to their lowest level since 1969.

Unemployment Rate Down in November

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The unemployment rate fell to 3.4 percent in November, the lowest since 1969, according to a report from the Labor Department.

The report also showed that the number of job openings rose to 1.1 million in November, the highest since 1969.

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AT LIBERTY—Salah Moulem (left) and Prof. Shlomo Samneiloff appear behind barriers again, but this time they are free, during their press conference in Tel Aviv.

Medina Sues Time For \$110 Million

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Capt. Ernest Medina, commander of the company alleged to have been responsible for a massacre in My Lai village, South Vietnam, today sued Time magazine for \$110 million.

The suit, filed by Capt. Medina's attorney, F. Lee Bailey, in Federal District Court here, alleged a story on the massacre in this week's issue "represented that the plaintiff was a murderer of mothers and children and should be legally charged as such."

Civilian to Aid Army's Probe Of Possible My Lai Cover-up

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP).—Secretary of the Army Stanley Resor today reached outside the Army and appointed a special counsel to help in a probe of a possible cover-up in the original field investigation of the alleged My Lai massacre.

A Pentagon spokesman said Mr. Resor wanted a civilian counsel available to Lt. Gen. William R. Peers, head of the investigating board, to help assure "objectivity and impartiality."

Mr. Resor chose Robert MacCraty, a New York lawyer, who selected Jerome K. Walsh Jr. as his associate special counsel.

Mr. Resor's move was announced as the Peers board prepared to take testimony from Lt. William L. Calley Jr., who is facing court-martial on charges of killing at least 109 Vietnamese civilians in My Lai hamlet March 16, 1968.

The eight-man board, made up mostly of military officers, is questioning witnesses in secret at the Army operations center, two levels below ground in the Pentagon.

The mission of the Peers board is to determine why the original investigation, in April 1968, of reports of atrocities at My Lai led nowhere.

According to the Army, that field investigation concluded the reports of unnecessary killing of civilians were groundless.

Prisoners for 99 Days

2 Israelis Seized in Hijack Exchanged for 13 Syrians

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—Two Israelis held 99 days in custody in Syria flew to freedom today.

Professor Shlomo Samneiloff, 49, and Salah Moulem, 44, passengers aboard a Trans World Airlines jet hijacked to Damascus last Aug. 29, flew into Athens airport aboard the hijacked Boeing-707. Shortly afterward they left for Tel Aviv on another TWA flight.

TWA vice-president Richard W. Wilson, who flew with them, told newsmen the Israelis "looked well and were happy to be going home."

My impression is that they had reasonably good treatment," he said. In Tel Aviv, the Israeli state radio announced the return of the two men and said 13 Syrians being held in Israel had been released to return home.

Later, an official Israeli source said the Syrians included two Syrian pilots who had been held in Israel for more than a year after landing their MIG-17 jets at an airstrip in northern Israel by mistake.

It was later officially announced the Syrians were handed over to the Red Cross at Kuneitra, a town near the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire line.

Mr. Samneiloff, a Hebrew University medical school professor in Jerusalem, and Mr. Moulem, a Tel Aviv travel agent, were among 112 persons on the TWA Boeing-707 jetliner hijacked after takeoff from Rome by two Arab guerrillas, one of them a young woman.

Other passengers, including four Israeli women, and the crew were released within two days after the hijack. But Syria rejected requests from the United States, Italy and other governments for the release of the two men until today.

Cockpit Destroyed
The two Arab hijackers blew up the plane's cockpit after landing in Damascus.

TWA repaired the plane at a cost of \$3 million, an airline spokesman said today. He said repairs were completed three weeks ago.

A TWA crew flew out the repaired plane today, its nose unspooled. It will be flown to TWA's headquarters at Kansas City, Mo., after the Athens stopover.

A TWA spokesman said Mr. Wilson had been in Damascus 30 days leading negotiations for release of the men and had made four trips to the Syrian capital since the hijacking.

Mr. Wilson told newsmen he was assisted in the negotiations by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But U.S. Resists Conference

NATO Supports Bonn In Overtures to East

By Chalmers M. Roberts

BRUSSELS, Dec. 5 (WP).—The Atlantic alliance strongly endorsed today the new West German government's overtures to the Communist East, but American reluctance limited NATO's offer to discuss mutual force cuts in Central Europe.

These were the major conclusions that emerged from a long communiqué and declaration after the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization wound up a wordy day of argument.

American officials who could not be otherwise identified expressed satisfaction, most evidently with what was considered the United States' success in curbing the desire of some ministers to over-respond to the Warsaw Pact's proffer of a European security conference.

[Dan Morgan of The Washington Post quoted well-placed sources in Brussels today as having said that the West German government's policy of détente with Eastern Europe has won strong endorsement from President Nixon.

[According to the sources, the President gave his approval to Bonn's moves during a two-hour talk with Secretary of State William F. Rogers before the American secretary's departure for the semi-annual NATO conference here this week.

[This information was made available here in the face of persistent reports from Bonn that the two governments were worried that parallel moves in Eastern Europe were not being properly coordinated. Mr. Rogers arrived in Bonn tonight at the end of the three-day NATO meeting and immediately stressed his support for relaxation efforts.

[In Bonn, the Associated Press reported that the U.S. Embassy denied today that the United States has complained to Chancellor Willy Brandt's government about lack of consultation on Bonn's current initiatives toward Communist Eastern Europe.

[Asked about a report that the U.S. minister here, Russell F. Wooten, delivered a memorandum on the subject to the Foreign Ministry, an embassy spokesman said: "There was no such memorandum."

[The White House also denied today that any such complaint had been made.

[The International Herald Tribune was among newspapers that published the report.]

Principal Argument
At the Brussels meeting, the principal argument, consuming much of two sessions today, was over how far to advance the idea of talks on trimming both NATO and Warsaw Pact forces. A number of delegations reported

that Mr. Rogers was taking what they considered a limited view of possibilities. . . . There were indications that Mr. Rogers' reticence sprang in part at least from the fact that the Nixon administration's National Security Council has not yet approved any such arms reduction plan. The chief result today thus was for more NATO studies plus some possibly encouraging words of what might come.

The ministers, under the heading of "Prospectives for Negotiations," expressed their "support" for the efforts of the Bonn government of Mr. Brandt to talk separately with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany about mutual renunciation of force.

In another passage the ministerial council also said Bonn's proposals for a modus vivendi, Bonn's own term, between the two parts (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bonn Sees Reds' Stance As 'Most Conciliatory'

By David Binder

BONN, Dec. 5 (NYT).—West German officials concluded today after an initial analysis of the Soviet bloc's Moscow communiqué that it was "the most conciliatory" stance toward the Federal Republic in recent years.

In the view of Bonn analysts, the key passage of the communiqué, issued yesterday after a two-day summit meeting in Moscow, was that the Soviet bloc favored "the expansion and development of relations between all states according to the principles of equality, non-interference in internal affairs, respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing frontiers. They are fully resolved to develop relations with other European states wishing to cooperate on the basis of these principles."

This was described here by German officials and East European observers alike as a "green light" for bilateral contacts between the European Communist countries and West Germany.

East Germany's Communist chief, Walter Ulbricht, has been bitterly deploring and opposing any such move. Since early last month, Mr. Ulbricht's aides have been pleading publicly for "multilateral," rather than "bilateral" contacts.

West Germany's chief government spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, said last night that, as a result of the communiqué, Bonn expected replies "soon" to its November proposals for talks with the Soviet Union and Poland.

It was noted in government circles here that the Moscow communiqué, in contrast to the last major Warsaw Pact communiqué on the subject issued in Bucharest in 1966, contained no outright demands on Bonn.

The Bucharest declaration had called on West Germany to recognize the existence of the East German state and its borders. It also insisted on treatment of West

Berlin as a special "political entity."

No mention was made in the Moscow communiqué of West Berlin or of the specific relations between East and West Germany.

In addition, analysts pointed out, the wording of the Moscow statement on "revanchism" and "neo-Nazi forces" in West Germany was far less vituperative than previous Warsaw Pact declarations on that subject.

Ulbricht "Very Satisfied"
BERLIN, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Walter Ulbricht said on his return to East Berlin today that he was "very satisfied" with the result of the Moscow summit meeting.

The East German leader told reporters that the Socialist countries were "determined to develop relations with other European countries" that adhered to such international principles as non-interference, mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of existing boundaries.

This remark was seen to give a green light to plans by Poland and other East bloc countries to open negotiations with Bonn with a view to improving and normalizing relations.

Bishops Call For Spanish Free Unions

MADRID, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Spain's Roman Catholic bishops called today for independent and representative labor unions, thus intensifying one of the most controversial political issues facing the government.

Under a draft law awaiting debate by the Madrid Cortes (parliament), the national chief of Spain's official labor unions will continue to be a cabinet minister appointed by the president. He in turn will name the key officials who hold real power in the organization.

The bishops, holding a national conference in Madrid, said that there was an urgent need for a new law governing Spain's system of trade union groups "which gives a satisfactory legal channel to the legitimate aspirations of the world of labor."

They called for "authentic autonomy and representation" and added: "We reiterate once again our wishes for a reorganization of the Spanish union system inspired by the basic principles of Catholic social doctrine."

But observers here say that it is difficult to see how Western-style trade unions can be established in Spain under present conditions, which include a ban on political participation.

The Cortes is expected to debate the draft law after Christmas. The Spanish government is also weighing what course it will take when a temporary wage freeze, imposed two years ago, expires at the end of this month. Increases were limited to 5.9 percent, although the average rate was actually closer to eight percent. Pressures for relaxation or revocation of the freeze have mounted in recent months.

Athens Says Red Cross Group Is Checking Detention Camps

ATHENS, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The International Red Cross has begun inspections of Greek detention sites, the Greek government said tonight.

The announcement said that since Nov. 24 Red Cross delegates had visited police stations and hotels used for the detention of political prisoners.

"In all detention sites, they have enjoyed absolute freedom of movement, and were able also to meet detainees of their choice without any time limitation," the announcement said.

The Red Cross delegates distributed parcels at two camps used for political detainees in Greece north of Athens and Aikarnassos on the island of Crete, the announcement said.

The six-member delegation of the Red Cross Committee is headed by Laurent Marti, who signed the agreement with the government for the inspection of detention sites early in November.

The Red Cross will submit its report on the visits to the Greek authorities, the government announcement said. Reliable sources said that the delegates began a visit yesterday to detention camps on the island of Leros, where about 1,700 alleged Communists arrested following the April, 1967, coup are being held.

Had Plans for Billion-Dollar Entity

France Blocks Westinghouse's Combine

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 5.—France today blocked Westinghouse Electric Corp.'s bid to become one of Europe's biggest electrical equipment manufacturers.

The company was officially told that the government has rejected its bid to acquire a controlling interest in Jeumont-Schneider, one of France's major electrical concerns with annual sales of about \$100 million.

François-Xavier Ortoli, Minister of Scientific and Industrial Development, told Westinghouse executives that the government considered maintenance of the heavy electrical industry in French hands as "a national imperative."

He stressed that the decision should not be interpreted as a sign of hostility against U.S. investments in France or of distrust of the U.S. company.

The bid for Jeumont-Schneider was a key part of Westinghouse's



François-Xavier Ortoli

Instructions Electriques de Charleroi (ACEC), the big Belgian electrical company.

In both cases, Westinghouse was negotiating with the interests of Baron Empain, the Belgian financier. He was offering to sell his 61 percent holding in Jeumont-Schneider as well as his 52 percent holding in ACEC. These plans called for combining these two Westinghouse licensees with those in Italy and Spain, and regrouping them to form a \$1 billion-a-year European company.

Observers were quick to note the beneficial political fallout from today's decision for President Georges Pompidou. By apparently honoring Charles de Gaulle's protection of French industry, Mr. Pompidou, the reasoning goes, can alleviate the antagonism raised by such "race losing" moves as his lifting of the former president's veto of British membership in the

project. The rejection throws into question whether Westinghouse will go ahead with plans to acquire an interest in Aieliers des Cons-

7th SALT Meeting Is Called Efficient

HELSINKI, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The United States and Soviet Union met here today for the seventh annual Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT). As usual, no details were released.

An American spokesman later described the meeting at the American Embassy as "efficient, cordial and businesslike without polemics." After the 90-minute exchange of definitions and explanations of how each side wants to go about concrete negotiations next year, the delegations shared a two-hour luncheon hosted by chief U.S. delegate Gerard G. Smith.

Warren Unna

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—A Republican senator, accused by lack of liaison with the White House, plan to seek an audience with the president was arrived at months of unhappily communications with the White House.

Los Angeles Times learned at the lawmakers here that Sen. John Sherman, an old Senate Republican, had been asked to attend the session.

Sen. Sherman, who is the only GOP senator in the Senate, was only the latest to be asked to attend the session.

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OP Liberals Protest Freeze by Nixon

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—In the group, whose members describe themselves as "moderate and liberal," are Sen. Edward W. Brooke (Mass.), Clifford P. Case (N.J.), Marlow Cook (Ky.), Charles E. Goodell (N.Y.), Mark O. Hatfield (Ore.), Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.), James B. Pearson (Kan.), Charles E. Percy (Ill.), William B. Saxton (Ohio), Richard S. Schweiker (Pa.), and Sen. Cooper.

Another White House action that has brought the matter to a head was a presidential get-together on Thanksgiving eve with 28 Republican senators who voted in favor of the nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the Supreme Court.

When word of the visit got back to the 17 GOP senators who voted to reject the nomination, it came with a message—they were con-

signed to this presidential doghouse.

Swiss Firms Resume Sale of Cyclamate

BASEL, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—CIBA AG and Sandoz AG, the two Swiss pharmaceutical giants, said yesterday they are resuming sales of their cyclamate-based artificial sweetener.

Sales, made through a joint subsidiary, were suspended in October. A CIBA spokesman said it was decided to lift the suspension following a study of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's report on which the drug ban was based.

He alleged that no evidence exists that the product is harmful provided it is taken under medical supervision and in normal quantities.

But Sen. Javits said, "I just cannot believe that Dick Nixon, on a fundamental basis, would be oriented in that direction. I think he'll come around."

Said Israeli Shot Unarmed Arab

Bribe Is Laid to Witness in Swiss Trial

WINTERTHUR, Dec. 5 (AP)—The El Al trial took a dramatic turn today with an allegation that a key prosecution witness was bribed to say an Arab commando was unarmed when he shot down an El Al Boeing 747.

Mr. Rachamim, 23, is accused of killing Abdel Mehsen under extenuating circumstances after four members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine launched a machine-gun attack on an El Al Boeing 747.

Prosecution witness Hans Duerr, an airport traffic official, testified Monday that Mehsen had surrendered his Russian sub-machine gun when Mr. Rachamim shot him from five feet with his Beretta pistol. A string of Swiss witnesses has supported this testimony.

But Mr. Rachamim's defense counsel, Hans Meisser, produced three surprise witnesses today who said that following the attack Mr. Duerr gave them a completely different account.

Mr. Meisser said all three had telephoned him after reading Mr. Duerr's evidence in the newspapers.

Erich Richard, a communications employee, said Mr. Duerr told him Mehsen dropped his gun after Mr. Rachamim shot him.

"Either he led to us, or he led to the court," Mr. Richard said. "I heard from a fellow worker that Duerr, who has two children, was threatened and offered a bribe of 10,000 francs (\$2,300) to say the Arab had been disarmed."

Confronted by this evidence in court, Mr. Duerr said: "It was neither threatened nor bribed."

Margrite Baumann, a telephone

operator, also testified that Mr. Duerr told her the Arab was still holding the gun when he was shot. Police officer Rolf Haenni said that according to the account he received from Mr. Duerr, Mehsen was armed and after being fatally wounded by Mr. Rachamim, sank to his knees and threw his gun at Mr. Duerr's feet.

Miss Baumann said Mr. Duerr told her he then picked up the gun and helped arrest the three other Arabs.

Under cross examination, Mr. Duerr told the court: "It's not true. I never said he dropped the gun at my feet and that I picked it up."

Big Four Divide in Voting On Palestine Refugee Motion

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The unanimity of the Big Four powers on the key question of Palestine refugees was shattered at the UN today, only three days after they resumed their efforts to bring back peace to the Middle East.

The special political committee adopted by 50 votes to 22, with 58 abstentions, a resolution which would have the Security Council act to alleviate the plight of the refugees.

Russia voted for the resolution, but the United States voted against, and Britain and France abstained.

Many delegations objected to a reference in the resolution to the "inalienable rights of the people of Palestine" which they saw as an attempt by the Arab states to have the General Assembly question Israel's rights to existence.

The resolution was adopted despite a last-minute appeal to the sponsors by Britain's permanent representative, Lord Caradon, not to press for a vote.

Lord Caradon warned that the adoption of such a resolution threatened to divide UN members at the very moment when we are trying to find a way to move forward by united action.

The ambassadors of the Big Four resumed their consultations on the Middle East earlier this week and are scheduled to hold a second meeting tomorrow.

In a preambular paragraph, the

resolution would have the assembly "recognize that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees has arisen from the denial of their inalienable rights under the UN Charter and the universal declaration of human rights."

Among other delegates, Canada's Raymond Perrault announced before the vote that his delegation could not back a resolution which might intend to question Israel's rights to existence.

The sponsors of the resolution had opposed a separate vote on any of the resolution's paragraphs, claiming that they were "totally unambiguous."

The resolution was sponsored by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan, Senegal, Somalia, Burundi, Guinea, Mali and Yugoslavia.

Syria Frees Two Israelis

(Continued from Page 1)

The International Red Cross, the United Nations and the International Air Transport Association.

Emotional Welcome

TEL AVIV, Dec. 5 (AP).—Prof. Samueloff and Mr. Moulem received an emotional welcome from Premier Golda Meir today and said their Arab jailers gave them less freedom than a caged bird.

But, Prof. Samueloff said at a press conference, "The Syrians never treated me personally with violence."

Both men looked haggard and were unshaven. Their hands shook. Prof. Samueloff, his hand entwined in his wife's fingers, said, "A bird is imprisoned in a cage ten times its size. Our space was only five times our size. We were only half as free as a caged bird."

The two Israelis said they were kept in small cells most of the time, but were permitted short walks.

Health Resort

"The Syrians always told us we were being held in a health resort. It was a military prison which had held high ranking political prisoners," Prof. Samueloff said.

He said they received food and medical treatment, "but not immediately."

Mr. Moulem spoke little during the news conference, referring most questions to Prof. Samueloff. They were flanked by Foreign Minister Abba Eban, their children and a TWA representative.

On the tarmac, Premier Meir greeted them with tears and a hug. Mr. Moulem said they were informed of their release shortly after noon. "They said come on pack up, hurry up."

Asked how they were treated, Mr. Moulem dodged a reply, while Prof. Samueloff seemed reluctant to go into detail.

Shocked and Flattered

Asked what he thought of the principle of exchanging two Israelis for the 13 Arabs, the professor replied, "I have just learned about this and it shocked me. As a man I feel I am equal to one other man." However, he added, "I should be flattered that six Syrians were handed back for my poor self."

The exchange was likely to stir controversy here. Many Israelis were critical of a similar exchange last year following the hijacking of an El Al plane to Algeria. They said it was a blow to Israel's prestige and paved the way for more hijackings.

A government statement released earlier said the release of the 13 Syrians had been proposed by the International Red Cross, which handled the arrangements.

Exchange With Egypt

CAIRO, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Egypt and Israel will exchange war prisoners at the Suez Canal tomorrow, it was announced here today.

It was believed the exchange, involving two Israeli pilots and an unknown number of Egyptians, would take place at Qantara, where such exchanges are usually made under International Red Cross auspices.

The two Israeli pilots parachuted from their jet fighters during air battles in the Suez Canal zone earlier this year.



A DENIAL—Maj. Charles Robb, former President Lyndon B. Johnson's son-in-law, telling newsmen he knew of no instance in which his men committed atrocities against South Vietnamese civilians. Sen. Charles Percy, of Illinois, has asked the Pentagon to investigate allegations of atrocities committed by Maj. Robb's troops after receiving a letter from a former newsmen quoting four marines stationed in South Vietnam.

Viet Cong Holiday Truces Three Days, Not 24 Hours

SAIGON, Dec. 5 (UPI).—The North Vietnamese and Viet Cong had started extending cease-fires at Christmas and New Year's to "show our concern" for their compatriots and the American people.

The announcement, monitored in Saigon from a clandestine radio broadcast, followed by one day President Nguyen Van Thieu's declaration that the allies would have 24-hour truces on both holidays for "humanitarian reasons."

The White House declined to say whether the United States would go along with the Viet Cong cease-fire announcement.

But the general pattern of the past is to observe the same truce on which the South Vietnamese agree.

White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler was asked about the possibility of a unilateral cease-fire and said that President Nixon had proposed last May 14 a willingness to join North Vietnam in a cessation.

The other side has failed to respond to this initiative," he said. The broadcast said the cease-fire order was issued to Viet Cong troops Tuesday.

The Communists last called a three-day truce to mark Ho Chi Minh's death Sept. 3, but South Vietnam refused to honor it.

Battle in Delta

Meanwhile, Viet Cong in the Mekong Delta battled South Vietnamese troops west of Saigon, ambushed a U.S. Navy patrol boat and heavily shelled a government outpost in fighting reported today.

For the third successive day, the focus of the war turned to the delta west and south of Saigon, where the Saigon government's army is in the process of taking over from American forces.

The biggest battle yesterday saw government troops kill 17 Viet Cong 103 miles west of Saigon. Headquarters said three South Vietnamese were killed and 32 wounded. Four American advisers also suffered wounds.

Military spokesmen said the ambush of the patrol boats on South Vietnam's southern tip yesterday killed two Navy men and wounded five.

No guerrilla losses were reported in the ambush 170 miles southwest of Saigon.

Viet Cong gunners at the same time fired 200 rockets and mortar rounds into a government militia outpost 114 miles west-southwest of Saigon near the Cambodian border. They followed up with a ground probe but were thrown back with unknown losses.

South Vietnamese losses in the shelling were described as light.

Reds Executing Deserters

SAIGON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The U.S. command claimed today that

End Biafra Aid, Says Church Unit

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The World Council of Churches opposes the continuation of mercy flights of food shipments to Biafra because the aid is only prolonging the Nigerian civil war, a council spokesman said today.

The spokesman said this was his interpretation of a statement issued by the council's Committee on Inter-Church Aid. Refugees and World Service urging reconsideration of the Biafran airlift being operated by Joint Church Aid.

This agency was established as a joint effort by U.S., Canadian and West European church relief groups to fly emergency supplies from the Portuguese island of Sao Tome to the encircled secessionist region of Nigeria.

HARRY'S NEW YORK BAR

8 RUE DAUVOY, PARIS - OPE. 23-55 JUST TELL THE TAXI DRIVER "SANK ROO DOE NOO" OR "DOOZ ROO MEWLA" LYONS. (25 Rue Malo, LYONS).

News Analysis

Franco at 77 Fading Slowly But Inevitably From Power

By Richard Eder

MADRID, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Spanish press devoted two leading paragraphs to its front pages yesterday to report that Generalissimo Francisco Franco was 77 years old and would spend the day quietly with his family inside the gray stone walls of the Pardo Palace.

It was considerably short of the effusive treatment that has been given to his birthdays in the past. Gen. Franco has not stepped down dramatically, like Gen. Charles de Gaulle of France, nor has he been incapacitated like Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal, but he has begun the gradual fading away traditional to old soldiers.

But if Gen. Franco is fading, it is very much on his own terms.

With his designation of Prince Juan Carlos of Borbon to succeed him as head of state and the choice of a political faction under Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco and Planning Minister Laureano Lopez Roda to run the government, the old dictator has relinquished much of the burden of office. But not all.

Intentions Unclear

"He is like an old millionaire who has made his will and told his beneficiaries," one Spaniard remarked. "There is hardly a chance he will change his mind, but he could in theory, and both Juan Carlos and Lopez Roda must act with that in mind."

The 31-year-old prince is still on a tight rein, but he is cautiously emerging from the almost complete obscurity he was kept in until he was proclaimed heir last July. He left yesterday on a week's trip to Brussels and, although officials describe it as a "semi-private" trip, it is also semi-official.

The prince's visit to the capital of Europe's economic and military alliances is intended to underline the interest of the new Spanish government in closer links with the rest of the Continent.

The Spaniards have indicated that they would like to have Prince Juan Carlos meet Jean Rey and Manlio Brosio, the respective secretaries general of the Common Market and NATO, although it could not be confirmed whether these meetings would actually take place.

As for the government, the new cabinet regards Adm. Carrero, whose title is vice-president, as president in all but name.

The admiral holds regular cabinet meetings each Wednesday, and the matters that are decided there go for formal approval to Gen. Franco—who retains the title of president of the government. Adm. Carrero also holds brief official cabinet meetings every Friday.

Gen. Franco's own working schedule has been gradually reduced to three and a half days a week. On Tuesdays, he holds a military audience; on Wednesdays, a civil audience; on Thursdays, he meets with ministers individually, and on Friday morning, he meets with the cabinet.

Impressions Vary

The general, whose hair is completely white, continues to impress most of his visitors with his extreme feebleness, and a few with his extreme alertness. The contradiction is less than it seems: to all indications, after ruling for 33 years, Gen. Franco is bored with most of his duties and most of his visitors, and makes little effort to hide it.

It is precisely those visitors whom for one reason or other he considers important who come away with the impression of a sharp and fully alert old mind.

The rash of rumors about an imminent retirement have now died down and the speculation—no more than that—turns to the possibility that Gen. Franco may spend his last years in the quiet of his head of state over the Prince Juan Carlos, possibly temporarily and without formally excluding the possibility of reclaiming them if he thought it necessary.

On Dec. 11 Treasury Secretary David Kennedy will arrive in Paris for monetary talks with French officials.

The attitude toward Gen. Franco's retirement is a sign of the times.

After the Soviet-led invasion, Col. Zatopek was dismissed as an instructor in the army's physical training program. He was transferred to a post as trainer of an army-affiliated sports organization, the Dukla Club, but lost this post after he was expelled from the Communist party last October.

Col. Zatopek then found a job in a geological prospecting company and in November went to work for the Prague sanitation department.

While the Moscow summit was being held, Lenin's summit was in Thana where Mr. Albanian hosts conferred of pro-Chinese partitions throughout the waning some from Eastern

On the other hand, sources close to this group give the impression that the continued presence of Gen. Franco for more than another year or two with his implicit power to change his mind—would be embarrassing, and probably unwelcome.

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Generalissimo F.

North-South Split Report At Red Summit Talks on 1

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Diplomats in Eastern Europe said today that the Soviet bloc's northern tier split with its Danubian members over West Germany in the

East Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia were having advocated cutting off the diplomatic relations with the West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Hungary, Romania, which are linked by a East or West Germany to have come out for flexible policy toward

Bucharest already had leaders in Budapest are known to be eager to such formal relations.

Kremlin Media

The Kremlin leaders led to have acted as a between the two camps saw Pact group. The S was said to have a pragmatic policy that a West German intention

It was noted here that communists of the M mit meeting, as well as official statements during which ended yesterday avoided references to treaty. Instead, the states were usually l betically, and their cooperation was stressed

Analysts interpreted sign that the Soviet tended to emphasize as distinct from its mt. Sources in Eastern Europe that the Warsaw Tr might soon announce t ment of a group on deputy foreign minis organ for periodical co contacts with West G other Western powers.

Within the Soviet line northern tier at meeting, Walter Ulbrich German Communist was reported to have most rigid posture as cautioning against any concessions.

Poles Perplexed

The Polish leaders have viewed the West for negotiations of mutual interest with a Communist official b

Polish hesitancy betw instance of two factions Communist leadership, ly distrustful of Bonn willing to start expl

Eastern European sou ed that the growing of Communist China was also discussed at meeting.

Apparently, the Ro representatives were formation on the t Bucharest by Li Hsien

Chinese deputy his way to Albania. Mr. Li conferred on B with Romanian Com officials.

While the Moscow summit was being held, Lenin's summit was in Thana where Mr. Albanian hosts conferred of pro-Chinese partitions throughout the waning some from Eastern

Col. Zatopek, the former Olympic distance runner and a critic of the present Prague government, was cashiered today from the Czechoslovak Army on charges of "illegal activities."

The 45-year-old athlete, one of the most popular men in Czechoslovakia, was also reliably reported to have been hounded out of his last job and to be at present unemployed.

Prague informants said that until a few weeks ago Col. Zatopek had been driving a water-sprinkler truck for the capital's sanitation department, but was dismissed because demonstrations by passersby who recognized him were deemed a "threat to public order."

An official statement in Prague this afternoon said that the defense minister, Gen. Martin Dzur, had decided to dismiss Zatopek from the army because he was found to have violated legal norms.

Western Press

The announcement cited articles in Western European newspapers, including Le Figaro and Le Monde, of Paris, and the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, of Zurich, that years ago Zatopek had been a "serious revelations" about Czechoslovak officials.

"Bnil Zatopek did not deny the articles," the announcement went on. "In the course of investigations he himself stated that by his position and activity in various organizations he was constantly getting into conflict with military rules."

The official statement said that the defense minister had duly considered Col. Zatopek's merits for physical education in the army and the country. The former athlete is a career officer of 22 years' standing.

Col. Zatopek won three gold medals at the Helsinki Olympic Games in 1952, a feat that made him an idol at home. He ardently supported the liberal reforms, that the Communist party enacted early last year under former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

After the Soviet-led invasion, Col. Zatopek was dismissed as an instructor in the army's physical training program. He was transferred to a post as trainer of an army-affiliated sports organization, the Dukla Club, but lost this post after he was expelled from the Communist party last October.

Col. Zatopek then found a job in a geological prospecting company and in November went to work for the Prague sanitation department.

It also was stated that studies would be made of such conventional arms control measures as advance notification of military movements and maneuvers, exchange of observers at maneuvers and the possibility of establishing observation posts of one side on the territory of the other. All these were familiar ideas in the 1950s but little has been heard of them lately.

Taken as a whole, the American sources said, the outcome of the meeting was a realistic approach to the problem of reducing tensions and meeting proposals from the other side. When asked if NATO was only meeting the other side, the sources added that of course NATO also is making constructive proposals of its own, especially that on mutual force reductions.

The Arms Control and Disarmament section recalled that the Soviet Union and its allies have ignored the 1958 NATO proposal

NATO Backs Bonn's Overtures to East

(Continued from Page 1)

of Germany, if the East German Communists agree, would "substantially facilitate cooperation between East and West on other problems."

This phraseology was characteristic of the NATO approach to the Communist bloc for a general conference of all European states, probably including the United States and Canada. In short, show your earnest by agreeing first in bilateral talks, especially those Mr. Brandt is offering.

But for those among the allies who also wanted to buy some form of the conference idea there were some soothing words. One of these was "conference" itself, the use of which the Italians, for one, considered a triumph.

Thus the declaration indicated NATO's receptiveness to "signs of willingness" by the Communist bloc to discuss measures to reduce tensions. The conference proposal was "noted." Then it was said that progress in bilateral or multilateral talks between Western and Eastern nations on "fundamental problems of European security" would "help to insure the success of any eventual conference."

A Central American caveat was added, however. This was a statement that "any such meeting" as a general conference "should not serve to ratify the present division of Europe."

The net result of this verbiage was to let West Germany take the lead and to make any possibility of agreeing to a general conference dependent on success in Bonn's bilateral undertakings.

In this respect last night's Moscow communiqué of the Warsaw Pact nations was being read here as at least hinting that the Soviet Union will approve such bilateral talks, though it hardly guarantees their success. The American sources, however, took a more negative view of the Moscow statement.

Polish sources here said they had no doubt that Warsaw will respond favorably to Bonn's recent note calling for bilateral talks. If so, that would mean Moscow-Bonn talks are certain and at least make possible West German-East German talks, perhaps later on.

The NATO declaration, however, was full of caution about the prospects for any negotiations with the East. One passage, for example, said that "fundamental problems can be solved only on the basis" of such principles as respect for sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of each European state along with noninterference. The declaration added that "past experience" showed such terms have "no common interpretation" in East and West.

The Arms Control and Disarmament section recalled that the Soviet Union and its allies have ignored the 1958 NATO proposal

for "mutual and balanced force reductions." However, new studies were ordered "to prepare a realistic basis for active exploration at an early date" of such an idea.

French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann in a spirit of compromise, accepted that language. But France took itself out of following sections that spoke of "adequate verification and control" measures that would be necessary. The French oppose bloc-to-bloc negotiations in principle.

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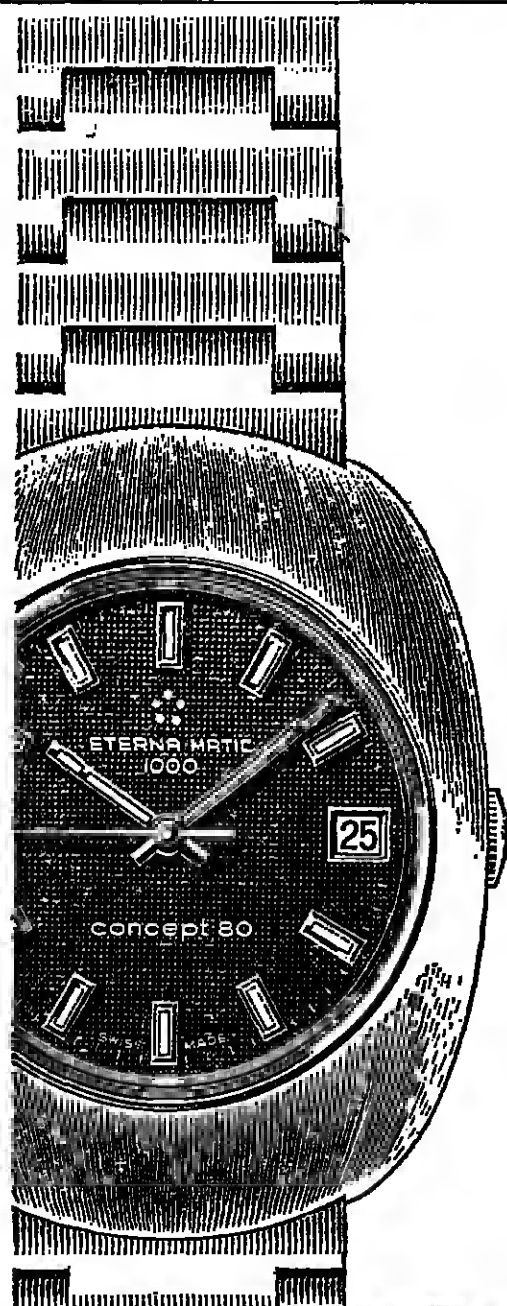
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WEATH

	0	1
AMSTERDAM	37	41
ANKARA	38	41
ANTWERP	38	41
BAGDAD	38	41
BELGRADE	38	41
BOMBAY	38	41
BUDAPEST	38	41
CAIRO	38	41
CASABLANCA	38	41
COPENHAGEN	38	41
COSTA MESA	38	41
DUBLIN	38	41
EDINBURGH	38	41
FRANKFURT	38	41
GENEVA	38	41
HAMBURG	38	41
HELSINKI	38	41
LONDON	38	41
LUXEMBOURG	38	41
MADRID	38	41
MILAN	38	41
MUNICH	38	41
NEW YORK	38	41
PARIS	38	41
PRAGUE	38	41
ROME	38	41
ST. LOUIS	38	41
SYDNEY	38	41
TEHRAN	38	41
WASHINGTON	38	41
ZURICH	38	41



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Rev

White House Conference Ends Nixon Urges to Declare National Hunger Emergency

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The White House conference on hunger and health yesterday ended with President Nixon urging Congress to declare a national hunger emergency.

Conference officials were told that the President today would sign a bill to declare a national hunger emergency. The bill would require the President to take immediate steps to combat hunger and health problems.

The President also ordered the fastest possible implementation of an increase, previously announced, in food stamp levels from \$66 to \$106 a month for a family of four.

These steps are "feeble and inadequate," a conference policy committee said. It expressed the hope that other immediate steps would result from today's meeting with the President.

Although few participants knew it at the time, general approval of the 2,500-word priority document was the last official act of the three-day White House conference.

Go Pups: ly Colored, Yodel

By Jack Rosenthal
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—A group of 30 minority-group participants stayed on, asking others to continue the conference with them until Mr. Nixon acts.

This group, which endorsed the priority statement first, attracted a large number of the participants who did not realize the meeting had been adjourned. Most participants left soon afterward. The minority group dispersed after two hours of discussion.

In addition to a national hunger emergency, the conference approved these priorities:

- A guaranteed annual income of at least \$5,000 for a family of four.
- Major interm expansion and reform of existing food benefit programs.
- A free nutritious breakfast and lunch program for all schoolchildren.
- Transfer of food program administration from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and local administration of programs by the poor.
- Each of the five priorities was supplemented by a series of detailed recommendations. Dr. Jean Mayer, consultant to the President and organizer of the conference, described the total statement as "the basic document of the conference."

Kennedy Bill Would Increase migration, Refugee Limits

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Senator Edward M. Kennedy yesterday introduced a bill to increase the U.S. immigration limit to 250,000, allow more refugees to enter the country and to make it easier for families to be reunited in the United States.

The bill would increase the annual immigration limit from 170,000 to 250,000. It also would increase the annual refugee limit from 10,000 to 15,000.

Mr. Kennedy said his bill would achieve six objectives:

- To refine and strengthen the present system and remedy the "confused situation" of allocating visas to Hemisphere countries.
- To provide a more orderly and humane method of allocating visas to applicants in a first-come, first-served basis.
- To provide a freer flow of international exchange and specialized personnel into the United States on temporary basis.
- To strengthen the quota preferences for remitting families.
- To establish a new policy of asylum for refugees and victims of natural calamity.
- To establish a board of visa appeals and a statute of limitations on deportation.

Mr. Kennedy said in a Senate speech that his new worldwide ceiling of 300,000 a year would become effective on July 1, 1973. Meanwhile, he said, the present ceiling for the Western Hemisphere would be raised to 130,000.

The present annual limitation of 20,000 immigrants per country would be extended to the Western Hemisphere, except that Mexico and Canada would be allowed 55,000 each.

The number of refugee admissions would be raised from 10,000 at present to 30,000 annually under terms of the bill.

The bill also would benefit Ireland, Germany and several other European countries by providing for a change in the present preference categories so that visas unused in one category would be available for use in other categories with lower preference and any visas remaining through the seven preference categories would be opened to immigrants not listed in any of the categories.

Dead Hurricane Weakened, 5. Weather Scientists Think

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—The State weather service yesterday said a hurricane by sea-level pressure had weakened to a tropical storm.

The service said the hurricane, which had been a Category 4 storm, was now a Category 2 storm.

The service said the hurricane was now a tropical storm with winds of 75 mph.

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News for Foreigners

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Travel information in German, Spanish and English will be available throughout the United States by a special telephone service.

The service has been set up to encourage more tourists and businessmen to come to the country.



CAPITAL BALLET—Standing there on the cold Washington air for one moment, members of the Capital Ballet Company rehearse in Lafayette Park, just across from the White House, for their performance as part of a Winter in the Parks program.

'Sex, Black Magic and Murder'

By Charles T. Powers
SIOGROVE, Calif., Dec. 5.—Three men formed an odd but probably most fortunate partnership. First, there was Paul Crockett, a 50-year-old itinerant handyman-miner, a shrewd and canny man with an eye for opportunity sharpened by years of looking for gold and silver ore in northern California and northern Nevada.

Then there was a young guitar player, Paul Watkins, 19, short, dark and easygoing, and his friend, Brooks Poston, 21, tall and blond, with watery blue eyes which betray a certain tenseness.

They met in the desert near here, at a place called the Barker Ranch, the company of a man named Charles Manson. Charles Miller Manson, later to become known as the strange power behind the Sharon Tate murders.

That meeting, the two younger men now believe, may have been the most important in their lives. That is because, they say, of all the people surrounding Charles Manson, Paul Crockett was not afraid.

And, no doubt, Paul Crockett's eye for opportunity was operating long ago, for, during the last week, Mr. Crockett and his young friends have been negotiating for his money, "maybe hundreds of thousands," the miner says, for their version of life in Charles Manson's netherworld in the desert.

Their knowledge appears to be enormous.

"It's got everything," Mr. Watkins said. "Everything." "Sex, black magic and murder."

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Poston said they first met Mr. Manson about two years ago. "Right after Charlie got out of prison," in the Haight-Ashbury section of San Francisco, when the hippie movement was in full flower.

Both followed Mr. Manson to the Los Angeles area, where they settled at the old Spain movie ranch. Moving back and forth with Mr. Manson, they migrated to the Death Valley area, which Paul Crockett used as a base for his "business ventures" in the rough desert country.

Although the trio refused to provide a full narrative of their experiences, they sketched a rough picture of a bizarre, twisted life in the company of Charles Manson. As they talked about it over coffee, they spoke often with amazement, as if the experiences still remained unreal.

"The whole thing," Mr. Watkins said, "was held together by black magic. You don't believe it? Well, it really exists, and it is powerful. We could show you."

And the center, or high priest, of what, by definition, was a cult, was Charles Manson, they said.

"God and the Devil"

"He believes," Mr. Poston says, "that he—and all human beings—are God and the Devil at the same time. He believes all human beings are all part of each other."

"You see what that means," Mr. Crockett interrupted. "It means that human life has no value. If you kill a human being, you are just killing a part of yourself. So it's all right."

The others nodded in agreement. Then Mr. Crockett laughed.

"But you can't kill an animal. Not a bug, not a snake, nothing. There were snakes all over the desert. They got in the cabin and everywhere. But you could never kill one. They picked up snakes in the house and carried them outside and turned them loose."

"And you couldn't eat meat," Mr. Watkins said, "because you were killing an animal. It was crazy."

To this day, two girls who are living in Independence, Calif., and were members of the Manson "family" will not eat meat.

The three men indicated that Mr. Manson, over a period of time, developed hypnotic power over his tribe, particularly the women. In fact, the two girls in Independence, when asked to describe the Mr. Manson, invariably mention his "magnetic" which they described as slow, deliberate and moody.

Mr. Crockett asserted that he, as a "student" of Manson's nature, carefully watched Mr. Manson while he lived with the group in the desert.

"This sort of power takes a long time to work an effect," he said. "Motions are tied to emotions. Certain motions create certain responses if you know how to use them."

Mr. Manson's talent as a musician and a songwriter magnified his hypnotic hold on the group, they said.

Mr. Manson claims to be the author of a song, "Cease to Resist," which was recorded by the rock group, The Beach Boys.

"No one knows," Mr. Poston said, "that the words and the title of the song were changed. The way Charlie wrote it, the song was called 'Cease to Exist.'"

Mr. Poston also quoted a fragment of another Manson song: "There is no good, there is no bad. There is no crime, there is no sin."

That lyric, the three men suggested, embodies the philosophy Mr. Manson tried to instill in his followers.

Mr. Manson, according to Mr. Poston and Mr. Watkins, developed a prodigious reputation as a lover. Women became his chattel. "The women around the place were always his property," Mr. Watkins said.

"You were always welcome to share them," Mr. Poston added, "but then you became his property, too."

"Yeah," Mr. Watkins said. "He needed to have some men around. There was a limit to what any man can do. But then you see, the women held power over the other men."

"That way," Mr. Crockett said, "the women were the key to everything."

Although the commune's vegetarian diet required little money, funds were needed for such necessities as gasoline for the cars. When those needs arose, Mr. Manson sent the girls in the group into the city to panhandle.

"They could beg more in two hours," Mr. Crockett said, "than you and I could earn working in a week."

Mr. Watkins and Mr. Poston said that months passed before they fully understood what Mr. Manson was doing to their lives and those of the others around him. When they "wised up" it was because Mr. Crockett seemed to take an interest in them.

As a result, Mr. Watkins left the group finally in May. Mr. Poston left in mid-October, shortly before the police raid that resulted in Mr. Manson's arrest.

Only Mr. Watkins would say without hesitation that he knew Mr. Manson was involved in stealing cars.

When asked if they had knowledge of more serious crimes, they were silent.

Each of the men still recalls with affection a lanky, forthright man called "Storby," a sometime movie stuntman, who lived with them a while on the desert.

It is rumored that while there he met a violent bloody death. Did they know anything about it?

As one they replied: "No comment."

© Los Angeles Times

New Raid On Panthers In Chicago

Police Seize Gun In a Leader's Home

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (Reuters)—Police moved today against another Black Panther leader, raiding a Chicago apartment used by Bobby Rush, the Negro militants' "deputy minister of defense." They seized an unregistered pistol, hundreds of rounds of ammunition and booty-trap instruction manuals, they said.

The raid came 24 hours after two other Panther leaders, Fred Hampton, 21, and Mark Clark, 21, were slain in a gun battle when police raided Hampton's apartment.

Mr. Hampton was leader of the Illinois Black Panther party and Mr. Clark, of Peoria, Ill., was chief of the southern Illinois Panther organization.

Ten policemen took part in today's raid on Mr. Rush's apartment in a housing project. He was not in the apartment when the raiding party, armed with a search warrant, battered down the door and burst in.

Arrest Warrant

An arrest warrant was later sought for Mr. Rush, 22-year-old heir-apparent of Mr. Hampton, on a charge of possessing marijuana.

Seven alleged Panthers—three of them women—arrested in Mr. Hampton's ghetto area apartment after yesterday's gun fight have been charged with attempted murder.

Four of the accused, including two teenage girls, were being treated in hospital for gunshot wounds.

Police said they suspected there were a number of other Panther arms caches in the Chicago area.

Probe to Be Requested

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5 (UPI)—Spokesmen for the Black Panther party said yesterday that they would ask Congress to investigate the police tactics in the recent crackdown on the militant organization.

And Charles R. Garry, the Panthers' attorney, warned that if Congress refuses to act the Panthers would take their complaints to the United Nations.

Mr. Garry spoke out yesterday after the arrest of David Hilliard, the party's national chief of staff, and the fatal shooting of two Panther leaders in Chicago.

In the arrest late Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Hilliard was charged with threatening the life of President Nixon. Those charges grew out of a speech Mr. Hilliard made last Nov. 15, Martin Luther King Day, before a mass rally in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park.

John F. Kennedy Estate Valued At \$1,890,645 at Time of Death

BOSTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—John F. Kennedy had personal and real property valued at \$1,890,645 at the time of his death, records at the state Department of Corporations and Taxation showed yesterday.

The money does not include the many millions the late president is believed to have placed in trusts for his wife and children.

The figure is available on only one official document, an inventory of assets filed with the inheritance division of the department, by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy as an executor of his brother's will.

The information became available yesterday, more than six years after President Kennedy was assassinated, when Massachusetts Attorney General Robert H. Quinn told state Tax Commissioner Cleo P. Jallet that he could furnish a copy of the inventory to the press.

Mr. Quinn's opinion now opens all such inventories to the public.

His personal estate, the inventory showed, included stocks, bonds and accrued interest, all valued at \$715,239.23, mortgages, notes and cash at \$116,377.37, furniture and furnishings in his Hyannis Port house \$2,954, and "other miscellaneous intangible personal property," \$1,009,814.85.

Senators Vote to Retain Foundations' Tax Exemption

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Senate voted overwhelmingly today to eliminate from the tax reform bill a provision that would have ended the tax exemption privilege for private foundations after 40 years.

Opponents had called the provision "a death sentence" for the foundations.

The Senate Finance Committee had approved the foundation provision after hearing testimony that hundreds of foundations had been set up for tax avoidance purposes.

Sen. John O. Pastore, D., R.I., arguing to eliminate the provision, said, "If you keep this you're going to destroy something that is fine and noble in America."

"Don't burn down the barn just to get one mouse," he said.

But Sen. Albert Gore, D., Tenn., a principal author of the provision, said that the committee had found that "the great majority of these foundations were set up for purposes of tax avoidance."

Many of them, he argued, pay little or nothing to charitable or educational benefits.

The vote on the provision was 69 to 18.

Blacks Seize Hall In Harvard Protest

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 5 (UPI)—A group of blacks demanding that Harvard University hire more Negro workers seized University Hall today but gave it up six hours later when the university agreed to discuss their demands.

Between 50 and 100 blacks, most of them believed to be students, filed peacefully out just before 3 p.m. The university agreed to meet them Monday to work out details of their demands.

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Girl Turns State's Witness In Tate Case

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5 (UPI)—A pretty young hippie who says she was in the Sharon Tate home the night the actress and four other persons were slain went before a grand jury today to reveal the whole story of "the Manson family."

Susan Atkins, 21, turned state's witness against the cult whose members are accused of eight killings.

Miss Atkins' attorney, Richard Caballero, persuaded her to testify voluntarily before the grand jury, claiming she was under the hypnotic spell of Mr. Manson.

The girl testified for an hour and 40 minutes before the lunch break. Mr. Caballero said she had been answering "whatever they ask her about" and would continue with complete revelation.

Mr. Caballero said Miss Atkins, charged with murder in a separate case—the slaying of musician Gary Hinman on July 25—has waived rights against self incrimination in hopes that her voluntary testimony will save her from the gas chamber, the Associated Press reported.

[She will admit freely, he said, that she accompanied members of the clan as they killed Miss Tate and four others, but her defense will be she was temporarily insane.]

In another development, the court transcript of the Hinman case revealed that Mr. Manson went to the murder scene and slashed the victims across the face with a sword, leaving the house before Mr. Hinman was finally stabbed to death, Reuters reported.

Twenty-two others were expected to testify to the closed hearing.

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Obituaries

Princess Andrew of Greece, Philip's Mother, Dies at 84

Dec. 5 (UPI).—Princess Andrew of Greece and Denmark, mother of Prince Philip, died at Buckingham Palace at 10:15 a.m. today.

The princess had been ill for some time. She was 84 years old.

Princess Andrew was born in 1885. She was the daughter of Prince George of Greece and Denmark.

She was married to Prince Andrew of Greece and Denmark in 1919. They had three children: Prince Philip, Prince Michael, and Princess Anne.

Princess Andrew was a member of the royal family of Greece and Denmark. She was also a member of the royal family of the United Kingdom.



Princess Andrew

Claudius Dornier, 85, Dies; German Aircraft Pioneer

MUNICH, Dec. 5 (AP).—Claudius Dornier, 85, one of Germany's most prominent aviation designers, died today, a spokesman for the Dornier company said.

The veteran aircraft constructor died after a short illness in a hospital in Zug, Switzerland.

Mr. Dornier managed his company for more than 50 years.

He was born in 1884. He was a pioneer in the design and construction of aircraft.

He was the designer of the Dornier Do-X, a flying boat that was used by the German Navy during World War II.

He was also the designer of the Dornier Do-17, a fighter aircraft that was used by the German Luftwaffe during World War II.

He was a member of the German Air Force. He was also a member of the German Air Force Reserve.



Claudius Dornier

During World War II, he served as chief film editor for the German Ministry of Information. He was also a member of the German Air Force Reserve.

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News Analysis

EEC Meeting May Mark Turning Point for Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The meeting in The Hague today may mark a great turning point in European history.

The leaders of the six members of the Common Market, gathered in the Hague's Hall of Knights, agreed that their community should be enlarged and that, provided the British are willing, negotiations could begin next July.

The decision, which may reshape Europe in the 1970s by creating a vast single market of more than 200 million people, represents a victory for persistence. It also shows the changes that are taking place in the leadership of the EEC, the shift from Paris to Bonn.

Twice under former President Charles de Gaulle, France vetoed British membership, but with the passing of the De Gaulle regime and the reverses of the franc, France lacked the authority to make the veto stick.

Brandt's Role

The five other EEC members, led by German Chancellor Willy Brandt, the star in The Hague, pressed the British case. "The German parliament and public expect me not to return from this conference without concrete arrangements regarding the community's enlargement," Mr. Brandt said.

He got what he wanted. President Georges Pompidou of France extracted concessions in agriculture, but this did not diminish the importance of the Brandt victory. Succumbing to pressure, French policy has shifted 180 degrees.

The fact that France unequivocally agreed to the opening of negotiations with Britain was seen by most people in The Hague, where the leaders met Monday and Tuesday, as a profound and historic change in French foreign policy, hitherto opposed to those negotiations. The fact that France naturally will try to get the most out of the negotiations was not seen as basically contradictory to this view.

New Questions

So the pact was made, and now Europe awaits the answer to the new questions that are posed. Do the British really want to join the community? And what price are they willing to pay?

There is little doubt the conditions will be stiff. Britain will have to accept the common external tariff, which means it cannot trade outside the EEC. It is used to, and it will make a heavy financial contribution to the community's agriculture, which will mean a drain of several hundred million dollars a year in its balance of payments. Furthermore, the British housewife will pay more for food, a politically explosive issue because this is where membership really hurts.

Anti-Common Market groups in Britain claim to speak for the silent majority.

It will be up to the skill of British negotiators to try to ease the conditions as much as possible. They will want long transition periods so that Britain can take the medicine gradually. They will argue strongly that Britain should not be called upon to pay an unfair amount into the EEC agricultural fund.

There is a strong feeling in Paris that Britain will never pay the price of entry. But this cynical French view is not necessarily the best reading of British government intentions.

British Cards

A new phase has opened, a phase of tough negotiations, in which both the EEC and the British will play their cards close to the chest.

An American diplomat who has long observed the Common Market scene said that if the negotiations were well prepared they should end in success. He assumes the political will now exists on both sides of the Channel.

If the negotiations drag out for much longer than a year, however,

Judge Won't Block Lapin's Dismissal

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (WP).—

A federal judge here yesterday refused to block President Nixon's dismissal of Raymond H. Lapin, president of the Federal National Mortgage Association.

U.S. District Court Senior Judge Matthew F. McGuire said he lacked authority to countermand such an order of the President.

The judge acted on a petition for a temporary restraining order by Mr. Lapin's attorneys.

The next probable judicial step will be a hearing for a preliminary injunction in about two weeks at which attorneys may still seek to keep Mr. Lapin in office.

Mr. Lapin, appointed to FNMA in 1967 by President Johnson, was dismissed on Tuesday. He claimed the dismissal was politically motivated and said he would refuse to quit.

The dispute hinges in part on FNMA's peculiar relationship to the government. It was originally a fully integrated federal agency, but Congress voted last year to have it become eventually a private corporation under government regulation.

With FNMA now in a transitional phase, some attorneys feel there may be doubt about the President's hiring-and-firing authority over the organization.

Mr. Lapin contended in his court case that irreparable harm—a basic requirement for issuance of a restraining order—would occur if he were dismissed during the transitional period.

Tories Win Seat, Keep Second In Special Election in Britain

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP).—The opposition Conservative party scored a double victory today over Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party in two special elections, winning one and retaining the other with a big majority.

The Conservatives grabbed Wellingborough constituency in the English Midlands with a majority of 8,049 votes—a swing of voter support against the government of 9.7 percent.

Health Hails Results

The Conservative party leader, Edward Heath, called the results "tremendous victories" and declared: "We have the resources, we have the enthusiasm and we can get the votes if there is a general election."

The special elections were to replace members of Parliament who had died.

The results did not affect Labor's ability to govern. The overall majority in the 630-seat House of Commons dropped from 67 seats to 66, with three seats still vacant.

40-Foot Waves Again Assault Hawaiian Coast

HONOLULU, Dec. 5 (AP).—For the fourth straight day, 40-foot waves slammed into the north coast of the island of Oahu. Last night 1,700 residents were evacuated from their beachfront homes, police said.

The massive walls of water, spawned two days ago by a Pacific storm about 1,000 miles northwest of Hawaii, heavily damaged seven homes before a full yesterday at low tide gave the area a few hours of relief.

By high tide today however, the waves were expected to be 40 feet and higher, the U.S. Weather Bureau said.

Police cleared several hundred spectators off beaches after threatening to have their cars towed away. High schools in the area detailed students yesterday afternoon until conditions were safe enough to send them home.

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Senior Civil Servants Strike In Italy Over Reform Delay

ROME, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Thirty thousand senior civil servants struck today and paralyzed Italian government departments, including the Foreign Ministry.

The civil servants are angry over the government's failure to implement reforms, agreed during the summer, of the antiquated state bureaucracy.

"Italian diplomacy won't exist today," said one Foreign Ministry official as he and his colleagues joined other striking civil servants in a rare demonstration of solidarity.

It was the start of a planned series of strikes and slowdowns that is intended to last until the beginning of next month.

Meanwhile, Labor Minister Carlo Donat Cattin met representatives of trade unions and employers in the metal and engineering industry in an attempt to settle a three-month-old dispute over wages and working conditions.

The dispute, affecting about 1.3 million workers in a key export industry, has caused serious economic losses.

About 500,000 municipal employees throughout Italy end a three-day strike today.

Bank clerks continued a 48-hour stoppage over pay. Banks will remain closed until next Tuesday because of the normal weekend shutdown and the fact that Monday is a national holiday.

American Cancer Researchers Point to a Virus in Sarcomas

PARIS, Dec. 5 (AP).—Strong new evidence that a virus causes some human cancers was reported by American researchers.

Their work implicates a virus in sarcomas, the cancers of bone, cartilage and connective tissue.

It has not been proven yet that a virus is the actual cause of human cancers, nor has the virus been identified or isolated in pure form. But if a causative virus can be isolated, then the path could open to developing a vaccine against it.

The new research was called "the most important in cancer research in the last 10 years" by Prof. Georges Mathé, director of the Cancer and Immunogenetic Institute of Paul-Brousse Hospital at suburban Villejuif.

The experiments were reported to a special colloquium, organized at the request of the International Union Against Cancer, by Dr. Frederic Elbert of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., and Dr. Lloyd J. Old of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York City.

Dr. Elbert and associates, including Drs. Donald Morison, Richard Malmgren and Kenneth Cooke, detected antibodies to an apparent virus in 80 percent of blood samples from six patients with bone cancer and two with cancer of cartilage tissue.

They also found a high incidence of antibodies—protective agents that form against viruses or bacteria—in healthy family members and friends of the cancer patients. They could mean they had also been infected by the virus, but had thrown it off.

When fluid from cancer tissue of patients was placed in test tubes where healthy human cells were growing, the healthy cells became transformed or altered, resembling cancer cells, and gave evidence of harboring the suspected virus, Dr. Elbert said.

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If the negotiations drag out for much longer than a year, however,

Tunisia May Require 5 Years To Overcome Flood Losses

TUNIS, Dec. 5 (NYT).—After weeks of nearly constant rain and floods, Tunisia is facing a recovery that is expected to take at least five years and cost more than \$40 million.

In some places the rainfall, between Sept. 24 and the end of November, totaled more than eight and a half inches a day. It left behind new lakes, and cut new rivers through the central regions of the country. Olive trees, one of Tunisia's sparse natural resources and the livelihood of many of her people, were uprooted and carried away.

But despite the picture of desolation and disaster left by the retreating waters, Tunisia has not been plunged into chaos. Her immediate appeal for help met with a prompt response from her North African neighbors, most European countries and the United States, which carried the biggest burden of aid beyond the \$40 million the Tunisians expect to pay.

Repairs Under Way

French, Moroccan, German and U.S. helicopters have been flying relief supplies and anti-typhoid vaccine to disaster areas, and teams of engineers from Belgium, France, Spain and West Germany have begun the task of re-establishing communications. Repairs to 125 miles of highway and 60 miles of railroad track are under way.

The Geroud River, which even in winter is little more than a modest stream in central Tunisia, became a torrent more than a half

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Prods Resor y's 'Insufficient Evidence' Club Scandal Challenged

By Walter Rugaber

STON, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The subcommittee asked the day to explain its findings of "insufficient evidence" in a letter to the Army.

The Army has revoked the distinguished service medals it had awarded to Sgt. Woodbridge and Gen. Turner, and the company in which Sgt. Woodbridge owned an interest has been blacklisted by the military in Vietnam.

Sen. Ribicoff asked the Army "to furnish us with your analysis of the facts disclosed in the subcommittee's hearings and in your own investigation which were utilized in determining whether federal laws or Army regulations were violated."

"We also request a memorandum of law giving the specific provisions of law which were applied to the consideration of the facts."

He asked Mr. Resor to specify any laws considered inadequate so that changes could be considered. Over the months of disclosures of misconduct in the club system, the Pentagon has consistently avoided any specific public comment on the situation.

Webster, the Army's legal counsel, said in a decision that the service "is continuing" and that action would be taken "when" enough "is up."

He responded by noting that the Army had produced "conflicts of interest, double-crossing, and actions or violations of regulations."

He said the hearings had "alleged" improper number of soldiers in the club, and that the former Army sergeant was found to be a "holder in a firm that, things, obtained most of its money from the sale of services to the club owners of the club."

He was accused of a "violation of a regulation of ac-

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Czech Nearly Frozen

Fleeing in Plane Hold

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Immigration men at London's Heathrow Airport tonight revived a Czech youth who was "practically frozen to death" after a terror stowaway flight from Prague.

The 19-year-old youth was only lightly clad when he was discovered huddled in the hold of a Czech Tu-104 airliner from Prague, 700 miles from London. It was not immediately known if he wished to claim political asylum.

NEW YORK: The Setting Magnifies Force of Brancusi's Work

By Emily Genauer

Dec. 5.—What a thinking as I see the brilliant new exhibition by Constantin Brancusi, who once re- his "Bird in Space" in the U.S. cus- who once re- his "Bird in Space" in the U.S. cus- who once re- his "Bird in Space" in the U.S. cus-

me of the dispute, a public sided with the "Bird" was an "opener," some said, "kinky" and "sidney" as a catalogue he has the show be as- it "an image of the flight of the

LONDON: It's All in the Family

By Wykes-Joyce

Dec. 5.—The great- are an art critic can encounter work of by a painter pre- own to him. When such artists in a he demands that own, and public declared. When asks turn out to be daughter, showing ly at different gal- can only marvel at ical odds against

ment Galleries, 188 and S.W.3, Clare having a first exhi- on of paintings and . The paintings are without being slavish- itional, and many re landscapes, espe- re grounds and sur- countryside of the ne, Combermere Ab- rints, greatly encour- st in Paris at 17, are complex, and very richly col-

and the Galleries Mrs. Knoedler, 85 bis, Bourgois Saint-Hon- ever taken pot... I take me... I am hal- says Salvador Dali duction to this ex- cludes two huge "Hallucinogenic To- No. 1 and "Fun-), obviously Dali- practically a con- the techniques of past and present.

Galerie Marcel le la Boëtie, to Dec. 17, are complex, and very richly col-

uses the drip and ue of the abstract is in these recent hile the form seems et of them take the among the rocks

alerie Alexandre ulevard Saint-Ger- 31, his familiar style, ninescent, transpar- somewhat android lently screaming in evoke scenes out and of Dr. Moreau."

man, Galerie Son- Rue Mazarine, to

an, two walls partly ith beaverboard, ri actually record- ist breathing into. Second room, four ges on metal stands

ne, slashed or per- yalows (red, yellow, by Lucio Fontana, elegant simplicity which earned 70- tana the Prize of Biennale in 1966.

CHAELE GIBSON.

R SALE picture painted on the wall by Van Rey- nberg, Col-Dax, Paris-16.

soul in its urge to transcen- dence."

Well, I don't know about all that. Let's say "Bird" is a superbly shaped brass shaft in which the sculptor did two things. He simplified, pared and compressed the form with such relentless austerity it turns inward on itself, to be- come a tightly contained but transcendent concentration of energy. Then he polished its surface so it reflects all the changing aspects of an environ- ment highly charged by its presence. The result is an ex- traordinarily imaginative and affecting paradox, in both the formal and the metaphorical sense. "Bird" is a sculpture that works brilliantly alone, yet is given a new dimension by the setting it animates with its own energy.

The exhibition, a joint effort of the Guggenheim Museum, the Philadelphia Museum (where it has already been shown), and the Chicago Art Institute (to which it moves in the spring), is the first New York show of Brancusi's work in many years. It consists of 64 sculptures and 28 drawings, loaned by public and private collections here and abroad, including the national museums of Romania, which was where Brancusi was born.

The mastery of the young artist who came to Paris in 1904 has long been recognized. But the present exhibition af- fords a splendid chance to



Constantin Brancusi in his Paris studio.

study his development. It does something even more interest- ing. It lets us measure his accom- plishment against the changes

which, within the past two decades, have presumably re- vised our whole conception of sculpture.

Brancusi turns out I think to be a more important link- figure than might have been anticipated. He was, of course, firmly rooted in tradition. The earliest work in the show, done in 1888 when he was 22, is a study from a Roman head. The next few pieces are heads and busts dated from 1906 to 1907, and recalling Rodin in their tremulous, poignant, but still realistic modeling.

The Inspiration

But by 1907 Brancusi had also done "The Kiss"—and what a long way that is from Rodin's "The Kiss" done in 1880. In it Brancusi was plainly inspired by the primitive African sculptures which at that time were inflaming the imaginations of many young artists in Paris. "The Kiss" is a limestone block cut away just barely enough to



Honeysuckle Bird by Taisa Camu.

terms of flowers and leaves. It would be easy for such paintings to become merely childlike games; but these in a most marvelous way emphasize the unity of all nature: the sheep with his fleece of white chrys- anthemums; the honeyeater bird with sweet-smelling plum- age; the brown bear whose fur is the golden bronze leaves of fall; the bluebird whose breast is a hollyhock flower and whose wings are a myriad of tiny Michaelmas daisies.

Taisa Camu's use of gouache and acrylic is impeccable; she is using her great skill at rep- resentational painting in an entirely imaginative way; she is indeed one of the best fantas- tists of our time, full of poetry and magic.

Lawrence Klonaris is a Brit- ish artist still on the right side of 30. No one is a traditionalist and an excellent technician. In his exhibition of recent works at Arts Unlimited, 80 Grosvenor Street, he shows himself espe- cially a master of portraiture, as painter from life, in his case the beautiful Mauritian fashion model and actress, Hylète Adolphe.

For many years the painter- sculptor, Michael Ayrton has been obsessed with the life, character and music of Hector Berlioz. In this Berlin- biennial year he has mounted an exhibition at the Hamet Gal- lery, 8 Cork Street, of paint- ings, sculpture and drawings executed over the past two decades, and entitled "A Debt to Hector Berlioz."

Many of the sculptures and paintings are portraits of Ber-

lioz himself; others are of the three women in his life—Har- riet Smithson, Camille Moke and Estelle Dubouet; yet others are landscapes inspired by the composer's life, or more directly by his music. It is indeed a singular obsession (the title of a TV program presented by the artist on the composer's an- niversary) which is evident here. But the whole exhibition is a most successful evocation of the life and times of a great romantic.

*** The young British sculptor Vincent Butler studied first in Edinburgh, later in Italy with Marino Marini. He acknowl- edges that his work is influ- enced by Marini and by Marini. He has shown regularly in mixed exhibitions; but the current exhibition at the New Grafton Gallery, 1a Grafton Street, is his first one-man. Most of his bronzes, cast by himself, are unique, and virtually all but the few portrait busts are concern- ed with the human figure.

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outline two embracing chest- length figures virtually sealed by their entwined arms and joined faces. The work has be- come the very essence of one- ness. It also stands as one of the first sculptures in the 20th century that has to be called "modern."

After that Brancusi began to distill his shapes further. His heads become hardly more than eggs, although the delicate, curving ridge left to suggest nose, eye and mouth, also keeps them magically human and tender.

His birds begin as sharply simplified shapes stripped of feathers, legs, even wings, and end as attenuated shafts of marble or gleaming brass.

His heads of women are re- duced, their volumes adjusted and then twisted on their axes, so they remain just this side of abstraction—except that they also remain quintessentially female.

A young man's torso becomes a bold, straight cylinder end- ing in two truncated played cylinders which are his legs. The whole is an abstract composi- tion rather suggesting a brass phallic joint—or a highly stylized phallus.

Sometimes Tricky

Brancusi's ideas didn't always work. There are pieces in the exhibition, like the "Portrait of Nancy Cunard," the "White Negress," and the last version of many portraits of his friend, Mlle. Fogarty, where the styliza- tion becomes tricky, overdecora- tive, flamboyant.

Mention must be made of the exhibition's stunning installa- tion, designed by the Guggen- heim's director, Thomas M. Mes- ser. It was obviously an ex- ceedingly difficult job, chiefly because of the scale of Frank Lloyd Wright's architecture.

But there was another com- plication. The building itself, for all its grandeur, occasionally gets tricky in its parts—its multiplying curvilinear patterns, for example, and its sudden

juxtapositions of arcs and diag- onals.

What the setting does, inter- estingly, is to magnify the dignity, purity and force of the greatest works by Brancusi; at the same time it echoes his few self-conscious lapses into deco- rative, showy triviality. In this provocative respect the exhibi- tion presents the two geniuses, Wright and Brancusi, as an interesting matched pair. It is noble in conception, sophisticated in execution, but sometimes erring in tasteless and unneces- sary detail.

Relating to Today

To see how Brancusi relates to young artists today you have to visit the show called "A Plastic Presence" (it will remain at the Jewish Museum through Jan. 4, then move to the Mil- waukee Art Center, and finally to the San Francisco Museum of Art).

Brancusi plainly was in love with material. He underscored his volumes with the grains of wood and the veins of marble, lightened them with reflections in polished metal. Still, he clearly imposed his conceptions on his material.

Young artists working with plastic start the other way. They see their work as exploring and exploiting products of the new technology, to reach for an entirely new expression, growing from the material itself.

This is surely true of such a work as Susan Williams' "Cylinder Room," an environ- ment of inflated, pillow-shaped vinyl balloons laid over each other as if they were logs in the wall of a cabin. And yet the excitement of the finished work isn't unlike that we get from Brancusi's male torso with played legs. In the sense that the Brancusi charges the space around it with vitality, it too is an "environment." It also depends for its impact on light, although it's reflected rather than transmitted. And it offers the same ambiguity, an arrange- ment of simple, geometrical shapes that may also have

metaphysical or symbolic mean- ings. What was Geist saying of "Bird in Space"? That it's "the nocturnal and euphoric flight of erotic dream?" See if "Cylinder Room" can't be read the same way. Or Peter Alexander's tall shaft of blue-green polyester resin. Or Bruce Beasley's "Stamper's Light- house."

There are also some brush vulgarities in the exhibition. Plastic materials apparently drive some artists, like Edward Zelenak and Frank Lincoln Viner, into grisly expressions in- volving dripping and encased guts. It's an association which thoughts about a plastics age might readily provoke.

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PRE-COLUMBIAN GOLD AND SILVER
GIMPEL GALLERY
1046 Madison Ave.
NEW YORK

LONDON
OLD MASTER
and 17th and 18th Century Master
December 8 - January 17
CIRCLE GALLERY
9 13 GROSVENOR ST. W.1.
01.629.4956
Two genuine angelic nudes
JEAN KWIATKOWSKI
JOHN KING - SUN DANCE

LONDON
ARTS UNLIMITED
80 Grosvenor St. W.1.
Exhibition of
Original paintings & drawings
by JACQUES VIGORIS
Daily 10-4.30; Sat. 10-2. TEL. Dec. 19th.

LONDON
WILDERSTEIN
Loan Exhibition
17, WILKES (1816-1875)
Extended to December 13
Admission 2/6 in aid of
The National Library for the Blind.
Weekdays 10.30-5.30 p.m.
Saturdays 10.30-2.30 p.m.
147 New Bond St. London W1T 0XK.

LONDON
MODERN GALLERY
20 Cork Street, W.1.
SEVEN SPANISH ARTISTS
Original Graphics - Dec. to Jan.

ROME
MARLBOROUGH - 5 Via Gregoriana
Robert MOTHERWELL
OBERLISCO, 146 Via Salaria
The Classics of the Avantgarde.
SCHNEIDER, Rampa Michelangelo, 18.
Paintings by CARABALLES.

ZURICH
GALERIE MEISSNER
8008 Zurich, Flurstr. 1 82.51.38
OLD AND MODERN MASTERS

SAN FRANCISCO
When visiting
San Francisco
Discover
CORY
ART GALLERIES
377 GEEKY STREET - 380 JEFFERSON STREET
BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS
LES SALONS STEPHANIE
29-31 Avenue Louise, Brussels
A permanent exhibition of
Antiques, Art, and Collectors
and Decorative Items.
Limited space available to interna-
tional exhibitors.

BRUSSELS
COCEIME s.a.
4 Rue J.-B. Meunier, Brussels 18 - Phone: 02/45.70.51
STELLA - WARHOL - LICHTENSTEIN
by PETTIBONE
Every afternoon including Saturdays and Sundays, until December 18.

— 1969 — Stocks and Ss.					Nets.				
High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	First, High, Low Last, Chgs.	High.	Low.	Div. in \$	100s.	
37 1/2	36 1/2	2 1/2	100s.	First, High, Low Last, Chgs.	37 1/2	36 1/2	2 1/2	100s.	
37 1/2	36 1/2	2 1/2	100s.	First, High, Low Last, Chgs.	37 1/2	36 1/2	2 1/2	100s.	

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York: Commodity and Unit Yr. Yest. FOODS Wheat—red bush \$1.65 Wheat—2 hard C.I. 100 1.62 Corn—2 yellow bu 1.46 Oats—white 1.34 Rye—Western C.I. bu 1.64 Cocoa—Africa 1 lb48 " Latin America 1 lb47 TEXTILES Fruitcloth 66-80 38% vd 16% METALS Steel mill—44-48 100 86.66 " Pdry Phos 100 86.00 " Scrap No. 1 by Pwt 33-34 26.25 Lead spec lb 18 Zinc spec lb 52.14 Tin—1 lb 1.07 Copper—E. & S. bonds 1 lb 1.24 " Western 1 lb 1.24 COMMODITY INDEXES Money's index (base 100 Dec. 1, 1911) 414.3 " Nominal 398.5 NEW YORK FUTURES NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Domestic sugar World sugar futures: March 70 3.25 30, May 10 3.07-43, July 70 3.12, Sept.									
U.S. Commodity Prices CHICAGO FUTURES WHEAT Dec 1.29 1.30 1.31 1.32 1.33 Jan 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.31 1.32 Feb 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30 1.31 Mar 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 1.30 Apr 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 1.29 May 1.24 1.25 1.26 1.27 1.28 Jun 1.23 1.24 1.25 1.26 1.27 Jul 1.22 1.23 1.24 1.25 1.26 Aug 1.21 1.22 1.23 1.24 1.25 Sep 1.20 1.21 1.22 1.23 1.24 Oct 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 1.23 Nov 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Dec 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 CORN Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 SOYBEANS Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 COFFEE Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 PEPPER Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 TEA Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 SPICES Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 FRUIT Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 Dec 1.06 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.10 VEGETABLES Dec 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 1.22 Jan 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 1.21 Feb 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 1.20 Mar 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 1.19 Apr 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 1.18 May 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 1.17 Jun 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 1.16 Jul 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 1.15 Aug 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 1.14 Sep 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 1.13 Oct 1.08 1.09 1.10 1.11 1.12 Nov 1.07 1.08 1.09 1.1									

CHICAGO FUTURES

Nov 2.32 b. Nov. 70 3.32		CHICAGO FUTURES					Nov 2.6 2.6% 2.47%		SOYBEAN OIL	
		Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close			Jan	Feb
Dec. 102.2 b, March *									Jan	9.82
Nov 161 b, July 111.5 b									Mar	9.86
Dec 113.5 b, March *									May	9.88
WHEAT		1.23% 1.44% 1.23% 1.40% 1.42%							Jul	9.83
Dec	May	1.23% 1.44% 1.23% 1.40% 1.42%							Aug	9.86
Mar	May	1.23% 1.44% 1.23% 1.40% 1.42%							Sep	9.83
Jul	May	1.23% 1.44% 1.23% 1.40% 1.42%							Oct	9.84
Nov	Dec	1.23% 1.44% 1.23% 1.40% 1.42%							Nov	9.85
Nov 159 b, March *									Dec	9.86
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	9.87
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	9.88
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	9.89
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	9.90
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									May	9.91
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	9.92
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	9.93
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	9.94
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	9.95
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	9.96
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Nov	9.97
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	9.98
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	9.99
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.00
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.01
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.02
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									May	10.03
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.04
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	10.05
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.06
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	10.07
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.08
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Nov	10.09
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	10.10
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	10.11
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.12
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.13
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.14
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									May	10.15
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.16
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	10.17
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.18
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	10.19
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.20
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Nov	10.21
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	10.22
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	10.23
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.24
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.25
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.26
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.28
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.30
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	10.31
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.32
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	10.34
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Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.37
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.38
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									May	10.39
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.40
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	10.41
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.42
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	10.43
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.44
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Nov	10.45
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	10.46
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	10.47
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.48
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.50
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.52
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.54
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.56
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	10.58
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.60
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.61
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.62
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	10.64
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	10.66
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	10.68
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	10.72
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Mar	10.73
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	10.74
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Apr	11.94
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									May	11.95
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	11.96
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	11.97
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Aug	11.98
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Sep	11.99
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Oct	12.00
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Nov	12.01
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Dec	12.02
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jan	12.03
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Feb	12.04
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Nov 156.5 b, Dec *									Jun	12.08
Dec 156.5 b, Dec *									Jul	12.09
Nov 156.5 b, Dec *		</								

A German Mark Fund
A new concept of Mutual Investment Fund
The small investor as shipowner
We invest in ships

OFFERING PRICE DM 1,000.- PER SHARE**OFFERING PRICE DM 1,000.- PER SHARE****OFFERING PRICE DM 1,000.- PER SHARE****OFFERING PRICE DM 1,000.- PER SHARE**

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

NO SHAMROCK

Dec: 8, 1968 . .
Most Actives—New York

Most Actives—American

Delta Prod	179,400	21½	+
Temp Chlb	164,000	16	+

Christiana D	53,160	19%	—
Aligo Elect	50,400	59%	—

	High.	Low	Close	N.
35 Industrials	102.45	166.80	161.14	—
0 Railroads	38.12	37.27	37.48	—
5 Utilities	56.37	55.14	55.63	+
00 Stocks	92.91	91.14	91.73	—

	Buy	Sell	*Sho
Dec. 4	481,338	614,844	21.0

Austrian schillings.....	25.83
Belgian francs.....	49.68
British pound (\$ per £)	2.396
Danish crowns.....	7.485
Dutch guilders.....	3.803

German marks.....	3.667
Greek drachmae.....	30.00

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

..... NEW HIGHS-9..

Cin Sub Tel
Coca BN NY
Collins Rad
Coll Indust
Comm Edis
CommEd

Com Oil	Nat Air
Copeland	NInd 1.250
Credit Fl	NewEng TT
Gen Tel	

Bank of Am B.F ..	64
Bank of N.Y.	67
Fiduciary Tr.	80
First Nat. Boston ..	58
D.S. Trust Co.	54

H. J. Heinz

In the quarter, net million: 68 cents a sh

\$211.1 million.

Abstract

100

in to Draw 10 Million in the IMF

Retrieve Funds Out to Others

PARIS, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The German central bank will draw another 10 million from the International Fund under the General Agreement to Borrow.

The withdrawal, like the one last month, is being strengthened by liquid reserves.

Part of the money which many have previously contributed to finance the U.S. by other countries.

Germany has been facing increasingly acute liquidity problems since the dollar devaluation, but the country has managed to maintain its foreign exchange position.

The central bank's free currency reserves have been heavily drained by an about \$4.7 billion of foreign currency since September.

Canada Puts Export Controls On Nickel, Copper Shipments

OTTAWA, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—Canada's Trade Minister Jean Lespechin today announced export controls on Canadian nickel, copper and nickel scrap.

Mr. Lespechin said the action was taken so that "legitimate needs of Canadian users" would be met in full.

The government, he said, would use the Export and Import Control Act to ensure that Canadian consumers get all the nickel they need.

Mr. Lespechin said the restrictions would speed the re-establishment of export channels for nickel that were disrupted during this year's long strikes at International Nickel Co. and Falconbridge Mines Ltd.

Mr. Lespechin added it was important that foreign customers be dealt with fairly in the post-strike period of readjustment.

U.S. Unemployment Declines Though Economy's Slower

(Continued from Page 1)

change in unemployment among blue-collar workers.

Unemployment among workers covered by unemployment insurance drifted slightly higher again.

Employment in manufacturing declined a little, even after allowing for strikes, particularly at General Electric Co.

Work Week Shorter

Because of the seasonal decline in the average workweek, weekly earnings fell on the average by 62 cents in November to \$116.63.

The report said the main decline in unemployment was among "secondary workers," defined as teenagers, adult women and part-time workers.

Put another way, nearly all the decline in unemployment was among workers counted as new entrants or re-entrants into the labor force. This again implies that many of these persons simply withdrew from the labor force last month.

The over-all unemployment rate among white workers was 3.1 percent, and that among nonwhites was 6.2 percent, preserving the two-to-one ratio that has held for many years.

Westinghouse Bid Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

Common Market at the Hague earlier this week.

The central issue is who will direct Europe's nuclear power industry. France only recently acquired the program initiated by former President de Gaulle working with natural uranium for the already successful U.S. method of using enriched uranium to make nuclear power.

The only two companies manufacturing enriched uranium reactors are Westinghouse and General Electric, both of which have numerous European licenses.

Thus, the future direction of the equipment industry extends as well to the future of nuclear power.

Today's move leaves open the question of how Europe's nuclear industry will develop. The options appear to be either a national solution through the consolidation that is going around France's three main firms or a trans-European solution through a link-up with West Germany's Siemens and AEG, licensed by the U.S. firms, who are reported to have "perfectly mastered" the U.S. technology.

The government spokesman who announced the decision to promote a "national group" added that the decision should be linked with the field of nuclear power" giving up the natural uranium program.

One solution being rumored today was that Société Générale de Construction Electrique et Mécanique Alsthom, a partial subsidiary of GE licensee CEA Générale d'Electricité, would acquire at least part of the European holding of Jemmont-Schneider. With Jemmont then linked to Alsthom, an association with either American or German firms could be negotiated that would keep control of the French industry in French hands.

U.K. Shipping Orders

LONDON, Dec. 5 (UPI).

—Shipbuilding orders from British owners have reached a record level, according to the United Kingdom Chamber of Shipping. But it said only a third of the \$1.2 billion worth of orders have gone to British shipyards.

Price of Gold In Europe Hits \$35.20

Closest Yet to Official Level; Talks Expected

LONDON, Dec. 5 (Reuters).—The price of gold sank on the free market here today to its lowest level since the two-tier gold market was established.

The afternoon fixing price at \$35.20 an ounce was equal to the top of the scale that existed when the London gold pool was feeding private demand prior to March, 1968.

Today's price was five cents below yesterday's fixing and 25 cents below this morning's quote. Trading was reportedly quiet and featureless.

The price of gold has now fallen by more than \$5 an ounce since mid-October and by more than \$8 an ounce since it hit the year's peak last spring.

Fall Unlikely

Most bullion sources still believe it is unlikely that the price will slump below the official \$35 level. They also think that no central bank will purchase gold for its reserves until \$35 is seen for a time in the free market.

They have not, as yet, seen any sign of central bank interest arising from the current bullion price level. But they foresee a number of the smaller European central banks, who were not part of the Washington gold price agreement, reaching the "understanding" not to trade on the free market if the price continues to run down.

In any case, U.S. Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy, presently on his first European tour since the Nixon administration took office in January, is expected to hear proposals to establish a floor on the free markets, supported by government banks.

U.S. Banks Rule Out Hike in Prime Rate

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The largest U.S. banks plan to hold their prime lending rate at 8.5 percent, despite what they regard as a "clear economic case" for an increase in this minimum interest charge on bank loans to the most credit-worthy corporations.

This is the conclusion that emerges from conversations with senior officials of the major banks in New York and Chicago that most often have initiated changes in the prime rate.

Yesterday top-grade corporate bonds sold to yield about 9 percent, while the rate on the highest quality commercial paper was close to that level.

But above all else, bankers assert that to increase the prime rate now would be "political suicide." Bills are pending in Congress that would among other things set a national interest-rate ceiling, sharply limit the ability of bank-holding companies to diversify their operations and expand the authority of the Federal Reserve Board to curb the ability of banks to bid for funds in the open market.

An increase in the prime rate, bankers believe, would increase greatly the likelihood of adverse action on all of these measures.

Beyond political considerations, bankers cite other factors that are working against an increase in the prime rate.

The effective cost of a bank loan is not really 8.5 percent, but well over 10 percent, considering the additional cost of the 20 percent deposit balance that the borrower must maintain to support his loan. The banks, in addition, have

Wall Street Gloom Still Growing

By John J. Abele

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—On Wall Street, where hope usually springs eternal, things are about as gloomy as they have been for most of the year.

The latest blow to the dwindling crowd of optimists occurred on Wednesday, when the Dow Jones Industrial average, probably the most popular barometer of New York Stock Exchange prices, sank to a new low for the year. In closing at 793.36, the average broke through the 800-level that had been the stopping point for numerous retreats earlier in the year.

Broader-based market indexes, such as the NYSE composite index and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, have not yet broken through to new lows.

But the Dow Jones average is the market indicator most people watch and its decline on Wednesday was just the latest move in a continuing downward pattern for the last year. It was just a year earlier, on Dec. 3, 1968, that the average touched its 1968 high of 985.21—less than 10 points from its record high of 995.15 on Feb. 9, 1966.

Over-Advised

A sampling of market analysts' opinions indicates that most thought the 800-level on the average had been over-advised as a possible point of resistance to further declines.

Harry W. Laubscher, a vice-president of Watson & Co., dismissed the 800-level as "totally unimportant, a purely psychological thing." Newton D. Zinder, a vice-president of E.F. Hutton & Co., said: "The 800-level was given more significance than it deserved. It just means that the blue-chip stocks are worse off than the rest of the market."

"The breaking of the 800-level is not a disaster, one way or the other," declared Walter P. Stern, a partner of Burnham & Co. But even so, Mr. Stern found it difficult to muster much enthusiasm about the market's future.

"Gloom and doom are everywhere," he said. "This is particularly true of the public investors,

rather than the professionals. The professionals are looking for stocks to buy, rather than stocks to sell."

But, he added, most of these professional investors, such as mutual and pension funds, are still sitting on the sidelines, waiting for clearer indications of the economic recovery. And the economic outlook right now is quite "murky," he stressed.

Robert B. Johnson, partner in charge of research for Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis said he believed the two major factors contributing to the present slide in the stock prices were the inability to achieve resolution of the war in Vietnam and the lack of any sign of an easing in the tight-money situation.

"As long as we have monetary restraint, we're going to have a recession," Mr. Johnson declared. "Unless there is some indication of a relaxation of monetary restraint, there's no reason to expect the market to recover."

Fiscal Impact

Current moves in Congress to reduce income taxes, Mr. Johnson added, indicate that "we're losing what fiscal restraint we have. The outlook for 1970 is inflation and recession. That's a tough combination for investors."

Adding to the gloomy outlook, the analysts said, is the prospect of more selling of stocks to establish losses for tax purposes before the end of the year.

"There's still a lot of tax-selling going on," said Mr. Zinder of F.F. Hutton. "It's cheaper to take tax losses this year than next year, when tax rates will be lower. We're going to have an erratic market for a while."

Mr. Laubscher of Watson was one of the few analysts who could muster some optimism for the future. "The downside risk seems limited at this point and the six months ahead should be very, very strong," he said. "We expect a good rally later this month and then some profit-taking in January and February. By that time, most of the bad news about the economy will be out. The recession should be past history by June."

Stock Prices Set New Low For the Year

Technical Rally Among Volatile Issues Fizzles

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—After a technical rally ran out of fuel this morning, the New York Stock Exchange sputtered by a narrow margin to its lowest level in nearly three years.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, drifting downward without any real selling pressure, closed at 793.36 with a loss of 3.50.

This put the barometer an eye-lash under Wednesday's close of 793.36. That was the day when the Dow Jones plunged 799 to break decisively through the important barrier at 800.

In yesterday's technical rebound, the glamour stocks led the way. This strength carried through until late this morning, but buying enthusiasm soon ebbed. The Dow's best reading was 799.56 at 11 a.m., when it was ahead 3.03.

Many Wall Street analysts expect the market to test this week's lows in future sessions before making any meaningful attempt at an upswing.

Computers Down

In the computer field, Memorex dropped 9 at 154 and University Computing fell 4 5/8 at 96. Honeywell dipped 2 1/2 at 143 1/2.

Among other glamour issues, Xerox lost 2 at 104 1/2 and Polaroid declined 4 5/8 at 129 3/4.

But Comsat, a former market favorite, went the other way. On the active list, it rose 3 1/8 to close at a new yearly high of 60 3/8.

Volume on the NYSE retreated to a modest 11.5 million shares from 13.2 million shares in the previous session that had embraced the turnaround technical rally.

The Big Board showed 533 advances and 811 declines.

Dow at Low

The Dow Industrials, which fell 19.27 during the week, now are at their lowest level since the first week of 1967.

In addition, the railroad average declined this week to its poorest reading in five years and the utility average fell to a seven-year low.

Tight credit, coupled with uncertainties facing the economy in 1970, are key factors behind the current broad setback in the stock market.

Jim Walker, off 5/8 to 33 3/8, led the active list.

Biggest losers on the active roster were Natomax, down 3 5/8 to 67, and General Instruments, off 2 7/8 to 30 3/4.

Also appearing on the active list were American Telephone, up 1/4 to 50 5/8, and General Motors, up 1/8 to 70 1/8.

Standard Oil of California, up 3/8 at 49 3/4, showed a fractional loss for the week despite announcement of plans for a real estate development venture with Boise Cascade and plans for drilling another Alaskan well with Indiana Standard. Boise Cascade was up 1/4 at 77 7/8 and Indiana Standard was up 1/4 at 45 1/4.

NEWS AND NOTES

West Raises Bid

West, the West German steel company, says it will raise its bid for the French steel company, U.S. Steel, to \$1.56 a share from \$1.50.

This week, Sherwin-Will Co. of the United States offered a \$60 million offer for a 14.4 share, Celanese which owns some 29 percent of the British paint firm's has already agreed to holding to Sherwin-Will but the U.S. bid is on 80 percent of the

U.S.-French Steel Deal

Société des Acieries de Paris et d'Outreau said the French Finance Ministry is currently studying a deal under which U.S. Steel Corp. would take a 27 percent stake in the French company's capital. The French company would make an issue of new shares, reserved partly for existing shareholders and partly for the U.S. concern.

The two firms also plan a commercial pact by which Acieries de Paris will supply ferro-manganese carbon to U.S. Steel, it said. Acieries de Paris expects sales this year of about \$48.65 million and is capitalized at \$58.6 million.

Czech-Iraqi Oil Pact

Czechoslovakia is to build an oil refinery at Basra, Iraq, and will participate in the construction of an oil pipeline to take Iraqi oil to Czechoslovakia, the Czech news agency CTX reports.

It was not immediately known when construction of the pipeline, a joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak project, would start and how much oil Iraq intends to sell to Czechoslovakia. According to CTX, the deal was contained in a protocol on bilateral talks held in November, under which Czechoslovakia would export complete plant and equipment to Iraq in exchange for oil. The agreement comes in the wake of Soviet suggestions that Soviet oil supplies to East-bloc countries will not be carried out according to schedule.

Turkey to Let Contract

A West German-British consortium apparently will be awarded a contract for about \$191 million to build a bridge across the Bosphorus joining the European and Asiatic parts of Turkey, the German company reports. A spokesman for Hochtief Construction Co. said: "We have been given to understand that we are to build the bridge."

He said financing problems remained to be solved but indicated they were not a major obstacle. Hochtief is associated with Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Co. of Britain in the bid.

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Enterprise Fund Manager Quits

Fred Carr: Unwilling to Tell Full Story

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—Fred Carr is still unwilling to tell the full story of his decision to leave the Shareholders Management Company, the parent of Enterprise Fund that Mr. Carr helped build into a billion-dollar empire.

Mr. Carr, 38, who resigned as president of Shareholders last week, was replaced by Douglas Fletcher, 44, who had been president for seven years before Mr. Carr took that office.

Yesterday, Mr. Carr, talked with even more than his customary low-keyed reticence in a telephone interview to Shareholders' offices in Los Angeles.

It seems reasonable to believe — although Mr. Carr would not say so directly — that he felt Shareholders Management should have created more incentives for both the employees and the shareholders of the parent company.

He apparently feels there weren't enough stock options to keep some undesignated employees happy. One also got the impression that he wanted Shareholders Management to branch out but again he would not specify if he thought the company should become a financial conglomerate or embark on an aggressive merger program.

Both Mr. Carr and Mr. Fletcher agreed that the policy differences that led to Mr. Carr's resignation had nothing to do with the course of Enterprise Fund, which like most of the "hot" mutual funds of recent years is way off this year. At last week, Enterprise was off 32.62 percent for the year and

ranked 33rd out of 379 mutual funds rated by the Arthur Lipper Corp.

If Enterprise were to sell many of the more than 300 issues it holds in the present depressed stock market, Enterprise Fund, it is thought, would sink much further in standing and percentage losses. "It could show a net asset per-share loss of 60 percent," one observer commented.

Mr. Carr commented that this idea was "ridiculous." He countered that it didn't matter whether one bought fairly small companies with good prospects, or giant companies, such as are found in most mutual funds of Enterprise's size. "Nothing is marketable when you are in deep trouble," he said.

"Sperry Rand dropped 25 percent in three days this year and Chrysler had a similar setback. Hundreds of institutions have owned these stocks at one time."

There is no thought of changing the course of Enterprise Fund to a model more like other funds in the billion-dollar class. Enterprise almost reached that level at \$80 million or so before the current bear market. It now stands at about \$80.5 million.

Mr. Fletcher said the slide largely reflected a market retreat, not redemptions. He added that redemptions were outweighed by new money coming

in by \$250 million this year if all Shareholders funds are considered.

Mr. Carr commented that he still believed in the same old philosophy: "I believe in buying companies and people and concentrating on what I call the management industry."

He and Mr. Fletcher both said that things would continue that way in the future. Enterprise would not model itself after a Dreyfus Fund, which concentrates on spotting turnarounds in industries and buying several stocks in the group.

Mr. Carr said that he has "no present plans" to sell his stock, which, he said, was "not to my knowledge restricted."

Mr. Carr owns about 15 percent of Shareholders stock and Mr. Fletcher holds about 21 percent. The shares were offered to the public at \$12 a share and were last quoted at about 9, off moderately since the news was announced.

As to where he planned to go, he said: "I love the securities business and always have. I hope to be able to find excitement within it. I haven't made up my mind or even started to think about it."

Fed Figures Reveal Basic Credit Policy Is Unchanged

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve system maintained its basic policy of sharp credit restraint during the last two weeks, banking data released yesterday showed.

But as has been the case for some time, the money managers appeared to be taking special care not to further complicate the disorderly conditions that have already developed in the credit markets, especially the market for tax-exempt state and local securities.

For example, in the week ended Wednesday, the central bank added \$1.1 billion to its holdings of federal and agency securities, apparently in an effort to meet seasonal needs for funds.

Partly as a result of such operations over the last few weeks, some key indicators — most notably the monetary base — have begun to show some modest growth once again, following a period of no change at all earlier in the year.

Alan R. Holmes, senior vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and manager of the reserve system's day-to-day money market operations, warned recently that credit policy is still as tight as ever.

Private analysts are speculating increasingly that the Fed may have changed the tone of its policy.

Edwin H. Yeo, senior vice-president of the Pittsburgh National Bank, believes that the Fed may have decided to allow some money to "leak" into the marketplace. As Mr. Yeo put it in a recent interview, this has led to the paradoxical situation where the money managers "have made things a little easier, so they can stay tighter for longer."

In its regular report, the Fed said that business borrowing at New York banks jumped sharply in the week ended Wednesday. Commercial and Industrial loans increased by \$122 million, in contrast to a \$57 million drop in the similar week last year.

AUSTRALIAN SELECTION FUND

The initial offer of shares in the Australian election fund is now open until December 19th 1969. These shares are for investors outside the sterling area and are denominated in U.S. dollars. Information may be obtained from, and application for shares may be made to, Pan Australian International Management Limited, at the following addresses:

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Rue Royale 2-4, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.
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Foreign Stock Indexes

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Amsterdam	122.7	122.7	122.8	121.5	121.5
Brussels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frankfurt	170.4	170.4	170.4	169.4	169.4
London	302.4	302.4	302.4	301.4	301.4
Paris	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.1	147.1
Rome	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tokyo	165.6	165.6	165.6	164.6	164.6
Zurich	210.1	210.1	210.1	209.1	209.1

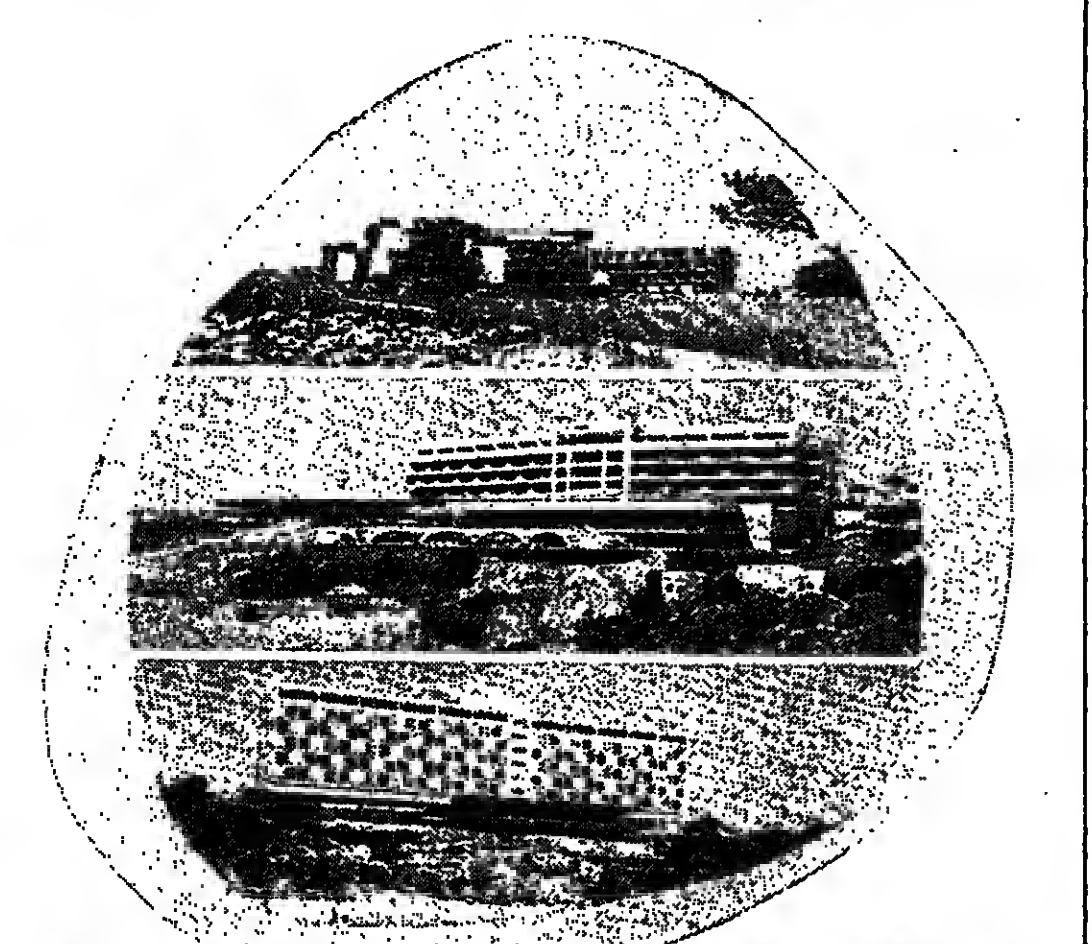
European Gold Markets

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
London	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25
Paris	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25
Zurich	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25	35.25

New York Stock Exchange Trading

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Amsterdam	122.7	122.7	122.8	121.5	121.5
Brussels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Frankfurt	170.4	170.4	170.4	169.4	169.4
London	302.4	302.4	302.4	301.4	301.4
Paris	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.1	147.1
Rome	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tokyo	165.6	165.6	165.6	164.6	164.6
Zurich	210.1	210.1	210.1	209.1	209.1

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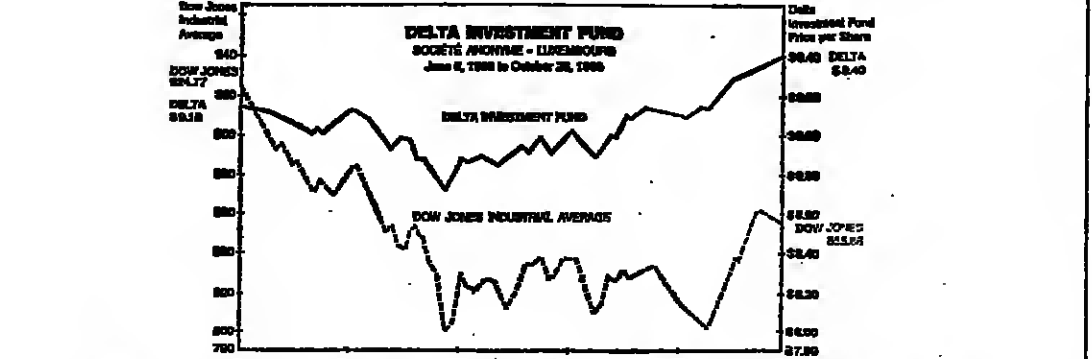
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Tokyo Exchange

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965
Amsterdam	122.7	122.7	122.8	121.5	121.5
Brussels	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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Paris	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.1	147.1
Rome	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Tokyo	165.6	165.6	165.6	164.6	164.6
Zurich	210.1	210.1	210.1	209.1	209.1

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INTERNATIONAL PERSONNEL EXECUTIVES

We are the parent company of a highly successful International Group and have recently set up our operating headquarters in London. We are already carrying out an effective personnel operation and we are fully aware of the effective contribution which dynamic personnel policies and practices can make in a rapidly expanding organization. However, the demands imposed by our rapid growth require that we strengthen our present capability.

We are looking for two outstanding personnel executives, preferably with international experience, to develop the following areas:

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To be responsible for developing a personnel inventory, for personnel evaluation, manpower planning, management development, and to assist in setting up task forces for corporate development projects.

Candidates for this senior appointment will be graduates with at least eight years' personnel experience, including specialization in at least two of the areas for which they are responsible. They will have a mature management attitude and be able to think fast and communicate effectively. They will probably be aged between 30 and 40 and currently earning \$12,000+.

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To be responsible for establishing management development and training requirements and to develop programmes to meet the group's short and long term staffing objectives.

Candidates will be graduates with at least five years' experience in advanced management development techniques and with a proven successful record. They will probably be aged between 25 and 35, currently earning \$10,000+.

In addition to an attractive starting salary, there are profit sharing and stock option schemes, as well as excellent fringe benefits. The appointments will be based in Central London, but the responsibilities will extend to subsidiary activities and projects around the world.

Please write giving full details of age, education, qualifications, career to date and present salary, to Position no.

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Selection: Interviews will be held in the confidence. Initially, you will be asked to outline your qualifications and experience on an advertising agency addressing the envelope.

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is an important French manufacturer of industrial and consumer goods.
We are seeking a strong executive who will report directly to the Directors and will be responsible for:

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Proven history of results in high-level management positions;
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Please send your resume in complete confidence to:
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To the person we are looking for, our Company offers a brilliant future in one of the most important complexes of designers, engineers and builders in the world (18 offices in the United States and France, Spain, England, Italy, Holland, Argentina, Australia and Canada). This person will be based in our Paris office.

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who are competent and objective radio interviewers, programme producers and announcers (neutral North American or mid-Atlantic accent). Minimum of three years experience in broadcasting and good knowledge of German and/or French essential; actuality, magazine or documentary programme experience an asset. Ideal age: 25-30.

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Personnel Manager, European and Overseas Services,
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We are a 50-year-old American Industrial Chemical Company successfully operating for the past 5 years in England, Scandinavia and most of Europe. To continue our exciting growth we now plan to introduce our broad line of products into Switzerland.

We are seeking a man who has successful sales, or sales management experience. The man we select will receive extensive sales training. He will be willing to start as a salesman in an accelerated sales-training program to enable him to be qualified to hire, train and supervise others.

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No chemical background is necessary—we are sales orientated and believe our Sales Personnel to be our greatest asset.

If you feel you are qualified, send a brief personal history—our interest is in people, not paper—all replies will be held in strict confidence and all will be acknowledged.

The man selected must be a Swiss citizen and be able to speak fluent English and French.

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LAST WEEK OF JANUARY 1970



Reply in English to:
N.S. Epstein, Vice President,
National Chemsearch Corp.,
Calthorpe House,
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This highly responsible position is particularly suited for a business-oriented veterinarian with previous industry experience, who likes to travel and contact people and speaks fluently English, German and French, and if possible has also some knowledge of Spanish and Italian.

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The Chief, Recruitment Section, FAO, via Cristoforo Colombo, Rome, quoting PBB/FO/281-FO-42 for the first position and PBB/FO/1976 for the second one.

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(Investment or Financial Orientation)

Geneva, Switzerland

OPPORTUNITY: One of the largest N.Y.S.E. investment banking and investment firms, with strong international representation, seeks Resident Manager for its Geneva office.

POSITION: The Resident Manager will be responsible for helping to develop, and direct the daily operations of a modest-sized office with substantial growth potential. The Resident Manager will report directly to New York headquarters. We seek managerial and leadership ability. Financial production background helpful, but not necessary.

BACKGROUND: This office is part of our international group of offices. Its basic operation is servicing the investment requirements of institutional investors, developing investment banking business, and the trading of Euro securities.

REQUIREMENTS: Excellent background in European banking, finance and investment as well as fluency in English and French. Nationality is unimportant but Swiss citizenship or holder of Swiss "Permit C" would be an advantage.

Write in confidence, giving full information on academic background, business experience, current earnings and home address and telephone number.

As a leading international firm of Management Consultants retained by our client to select this executive, we undertake that no information will be released without prior consent after a personal interview.

Box D-1569, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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Leading financial institution has immediate plans to develop its Swiss banking operation. The position involves full responsibility for the development and operation of a complete banking complex. The desired person must be a Swiss national, with extensive experience, and must presently be the Senior Officer of a major bank. Salary and equity participation will be extremely high for the person with the type of experience required. All replies held in the strictest confidence.

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It would be convenient if you would
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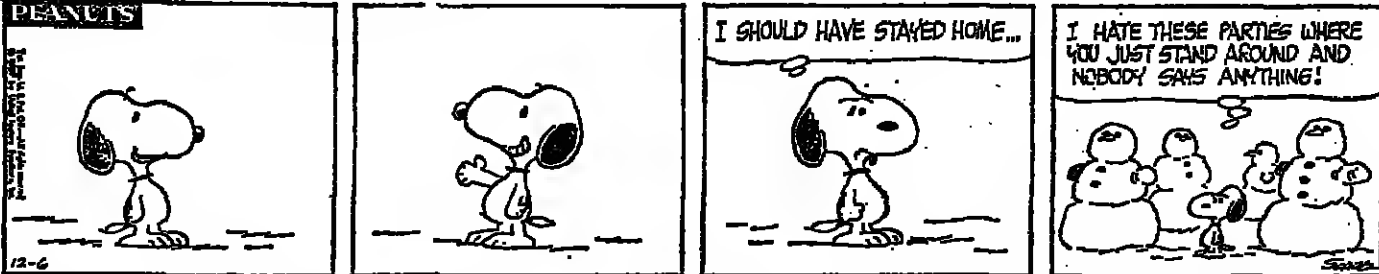
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leaving his successful position of P. & L. Manager of an important American manufacturing subsidiary in Italy seeks new position in Northern Italy or Switzerland commensurate to his qualifications. He is 39, is an American and Italian citizen, has excellent personality and health, has an enviable experience acquired with Top 500 in U.S.A. and Europe and is highly skilled with modern management techniques.

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All inquiries will be replied to.

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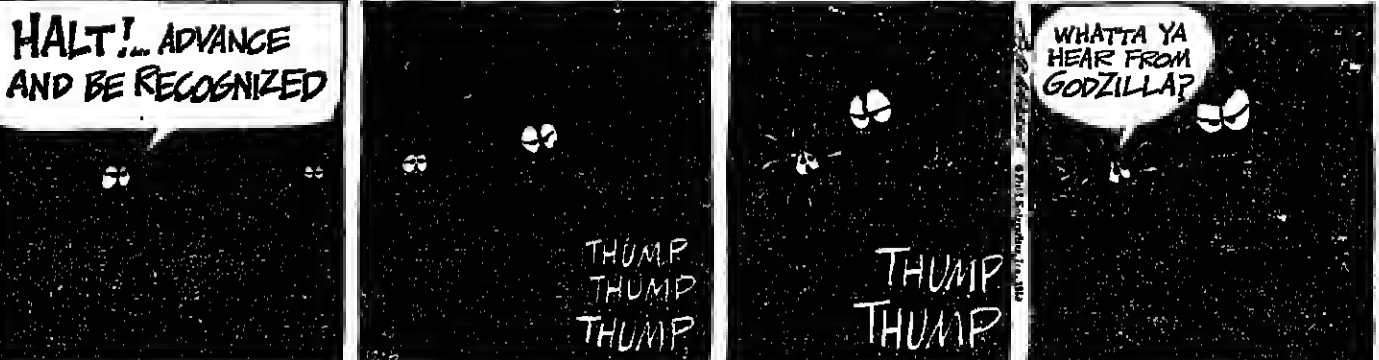
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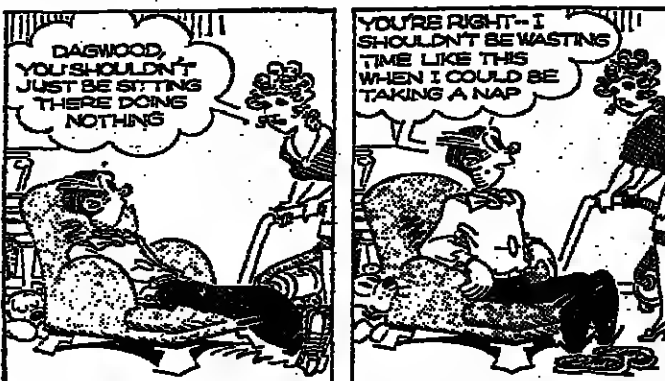
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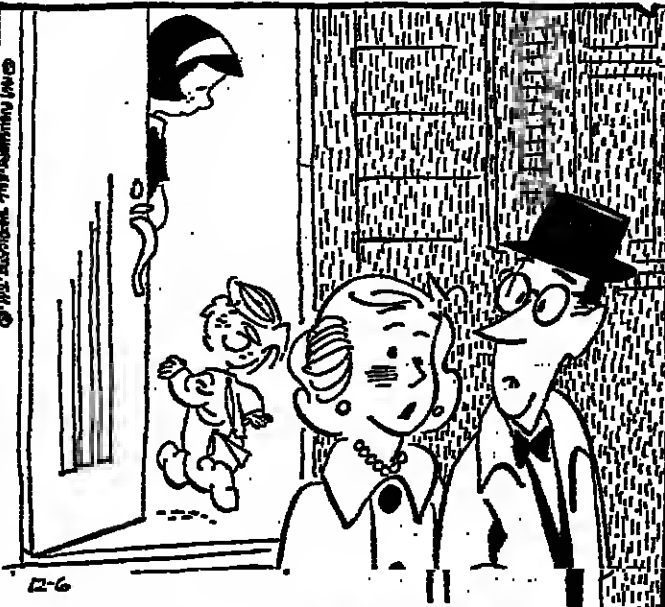
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JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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GOTEB
NOMCOM
DOUSIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: BOWER SINGE PLEDGE INVITE
Answer: What you need to quench your thirst at night—A BED WITH A GOOD SPRING

BOOKS

WE SHALL BE ALL: A History of the
By Melvyn Dubofsky. Quadrangle. 557 pp. Illustrations.
Reviewed by Emile Capouya

THE IWW was as American as apple pie or tar and feathers. It was only natural that the movement should be regarded during its lifetime as the creation of foreign incendiaries, the tool of both Lenin and the Kaiser. The idea was that if a workman was being starved by his employer, and had the wit to know it, he must be some sort of Bohunk; no real American would ever carry on like that. In the same spirit, an association of hard-rock miners, lumberjacks, wheat harvesters, and steel workers was portrayed as a gang of parasitic loafers—for every citizen who knew what the initials IWW represented, there were some who thought "I Won't Work" a fair translation.

Accordingly, it is the special value of Melvyn Dubofsky's useful history—at \$12.50, alas, usual for libraries and undisciplined scholars—that it shows how typically native the movement was in its virtues and defects, how closely allied to Populism, to the millenarian, evangelistic strain of our lower-class religions, and also to that American Know-Nothingism that is only a whit more tolerable in the oppressed than in the oppressors. As for the charge that the IWW was a conspiracy of idlers, Mr. Dubofsky mentions that the millhands in Lawrence, Massachusetts, worked a 56-hour week for less than \$9.00. That was in 1912, of course, when \$9.00 would buy a lot, but it bought more labor-power for the employer than groceries for the worker.

Founded in the first decade of the century, by the early twenties the IWW was to all intents and purposes over and done with. America's entry into the war furnished the excuse for the suppression of the movement on grounds of disloyalty. Trial after trial on trumped-up charges, based on manufactured evidence or none, put behind bars such Wobly leaders as had not already been lynched by an aroused citizenry. And the immediate post-war period, with its Red Scare and Palmer Raids, brought further persecution to the IWW, most of whose members were intensely anti-Communist as a matter of conscious principle. After the twenties, the organization was a corpse, then a ghost, then a wraith, then a legend.

Why all the fuss? On the one hand, why does the legend of the IWW, of the One Big Union, of the General Strike, of the singing, irreverent working-stiff, refuse to die? On the other, why were employers, the United States government, and the military so determined to beat the life out of the movement, to the point of countenancing the instigation of violence, the suborning of perjury, and every nasty legal and extra-legal trick? For so they were: In 1913, the Sacramento Bee advocated lynching some 50-odd Wobblies held for trial in the city jail. In the same year, the U.S. Army and the Anaconda Copper Co. through a combination of industrial espionage and the Army's later, an official report suggested that the Army was a strike against the Army very dutiful pressed.

To begin with, the industrial espionage, and the Army's later, an official report suggested that the Army was a strike against the Army very dutiful pressed.

What employers more and more with the opinion of modern industry was predicted markets, materials. With regard to the ed them were the u of industrial and ch In short, they first existing social, pc economic arrangements very base. War is the big battalions

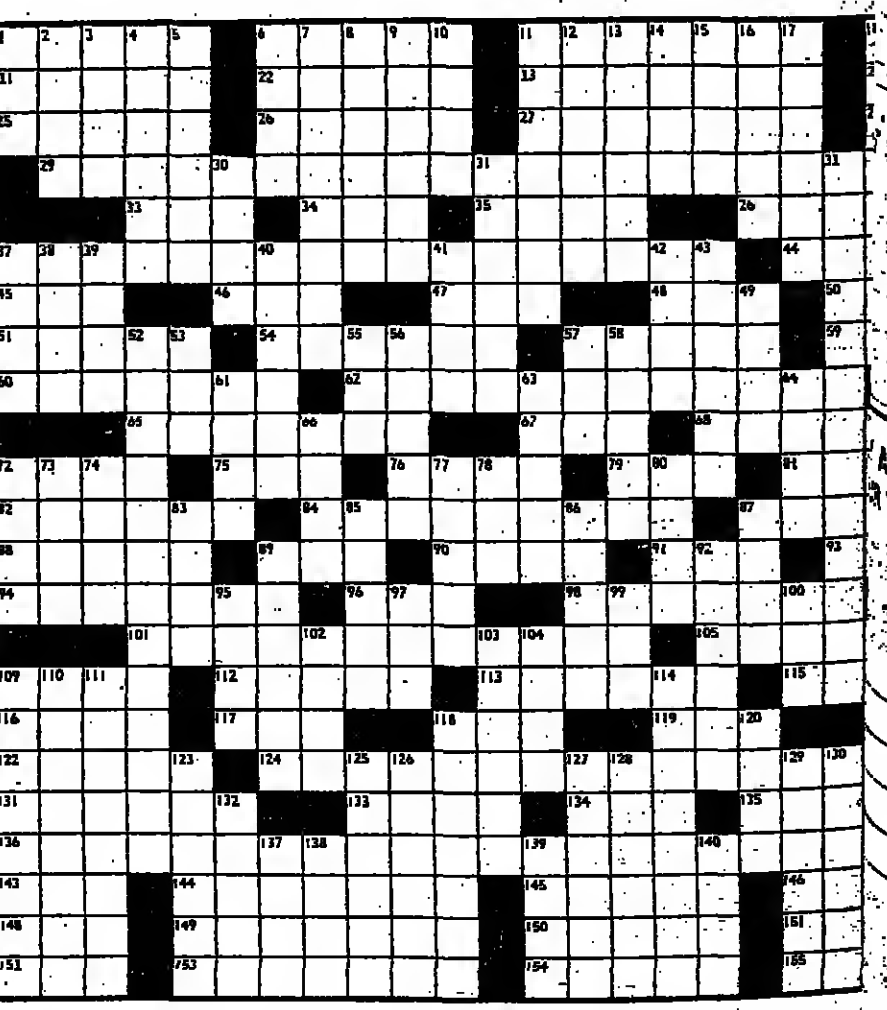
The survival of legend, and its influence, is just as reasonable. Despite the influence of the great there are profound needs that are not rationalization of the proliferation of cures. Those things achieved in large far as the majority ed, at the expense amenity, ordinary s and the opportu nity in directing lives. Hence the regularity of the impu anarchy and in self-respecting—men like Frank L. Haywood, and Joe

Mr. Dubofsky's account of the Wobblies is a search. It is a story of two things—sty shes borrowed fr journalism, and historical assump hindright surmise and intellectual foresight. That is Mr. Dubofsky's fault of the age; terribly afraid of for all that, Mr. Dubofsky is a most v

While Capouya teacher and crit written on public ture for New Ame. Saturday Review other publications this review for The Post.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

GIFT SUGGESTIONS—By Frances Hansen



- ACROSS**
- 1 Betty of song, et al.
 - 6 Desert in West
 - 11 Mable passes at a fly
 - 16 Wayne and Dix: Abbr.
 - 21 Handy
 - 22 Nasty
 - 23 Narcotic
 - 24 Ecclesiastical
 - 25 Villager's castle, in fiction
 - 26 Ice cream holders
 - 27 Equally tant
 - 28 Words after "They" in old song
 - 33 Old British middle class: Abbr.
 - 34 Not public: Abbr.
 - 35 Dickens girl
 - 36 Reddish brown
 - 37 Stage vehicle
 - 44 Enter-blade features
 - 45 "I'm gay musician"
 - 46 Nigerian people
 - 47 Coffee maker
 - 48 Cut off
 - 49 Columbo
 - 51 After Santa
 - 52 "New, Jean, he lived in"
 - 57 White popular
 - 58 Eye: Prefix
 - 59 Most like Dodge Warburton
 - 62 New York town
 - 63 Came onstage
 - 67 Starward
 - 68 Item for the press
 - 72 In style
 - 73 Nabokov book
 - 76 Superlative
 - 81 German spa
 - 82 Raleigh's rival
 - 83 Greatly
 - 84 Something far me?
 - 87 Speedy
 - 88 "I'm a T-bird"
 - 89 Quick to learn
 - 90 Summit
 - 91 Cameron tribe
 - 92 Farm crop
 - 94 Bewildered
 - 96 My gal
 - 98 "I was worth while..."
 - 101 Start of Nash
 - 102 Bodega
 - 103 United
 - 112 Sudo
 - 113 Dactyloscopy
 - 114 Prepare
 - 115 Italian wine town
 - 117 Unborn: Fr.
 - 118 Asian or Mongol
 - 119 Generals
 - 121 Bill
 - 122 Iranian money
 - 123 Singer Haller?
 - 124 Fescue blue
 - 125 Idiot
 - 126 In addition
 - 128 Familiar phrase
 - 129 Purpose
 - 134 In fashion
 - 146 Lead
 - 148 Meunier
 - 149 Old acid: Abbr.
 - 149 Ancient one
 - 150 Hawaiian chant
 - 151 Slow to catch
 - 152 "I'm a T-bird"
 - 153 New England towns
 - 154 Job out
 - 155 "King Lear" role
- DOWN**
- 1 Kindling bin
 - 2 Baby's shoe size
 - 3 Lab burner
 - 4 "I want a brand-new car"
 - 5 Did a garden job
 - 6 Spore sac
 - 7 Part of the winter scene
 - 8 Father's woe
 - 9 Like Adam's abode
 - 10 "I'm a T-bird"
 - 11 Tint delicately
 - 12 Turnpike exit
 - 13 Land mass
 - 14 Delicately
 - 15 Slang
 - 16 Hebrew letter
 - 17 Ruby and emerald
 - 18 Marquette
 - 19 "I'm a T-bird"
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